BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXV.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1825. [NUMBER 1738.

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT at 12 o'Clock on Monday next the 19th Instant TWO HORSES will be Sold by Public Auction at the General Pay Office on the Hon'ble Company's account.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
GEORGE ELLIOTT,
Acting General Pay Master.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL PAY OFFICE,
15th December, 1825.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL sell by Public Auction on Saturday this day 17th Inst.

PLA... broke... was do... invoice of Argand Lamps, recently cried ... by the Hannah, from a first rate him w... 14.

VIZ.

Improved middle sized Bronze Table Lamps, with Glass Shades, Do. Green, Topaz, and Crimson, Brass Bracket Mural Lamps with Moon Glasses, improved Large Size Table Lamps, with Glass Shades, Bronzed Buhl Chandelier, Lacquered and Bronzed Chandelier, Chamber Lamps, with Globe Glasses, Spare French Chimnies, Ground Glass Moons, Do. Painted with Flowers, Landscapes, and Birds, &c. &c.

Bombay, 17*th Dec.* 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
On MONDAY, the 19th Instant,

THE Property of a Gentleman proceeding to England, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Cots, Plate and Plated ware, Glass and Queen's Ware, &c. &c

Bombay, 16*th December* 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On SATURDAY, the 31st Instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS.
SIXTEEN CASES
OF
EUROPE PIECE GOODS,

IMPORTED by the Ship Simpson, belonging to the Estate of the late WILLIAM PIELL, Esq as under, viz.

10 Cases of Striped Cambrics each contains 100 Pieces.

6 Do. of Long Cloths of different numbers, each Contains 50 Pieces.

TERMS

Cash, and the Lots to be cleared away within 8 days from the date of Sale, otherwise they will be Resold on account and risk of first purchasers.

Bombay, 17*th December* 1825

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY, the 2d January 1826,
AT THEIR ROOMS
THE
EFFECTS
OF THE LATE
H. F. Dent Esq.

CONSISTING of Silver Butter, Milk and Tea Pots, Spoons and Forks, Plated Curry dishes, Tea, Coffee, Sugar and Milk Pots, Bottle Stands, Hooka Complete, Guns and Pistols, Glass and Queen's Ware Wearing apparel &c. &c. &c.

At 12 o'clock will be sold a young Eng... Mare belonging to the Estate.

Bombay, 17*th December* 1825

...CE IS HERERY GIVEN,

...y Person or Persons having

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
On TUESDAY next, the 20th Instant,

PATENT Shot in half bags of all numbers and Six new Rifles.

A few Dozen of Cognac brandy and Cases of Hollands

New plated Candlesticks with Cut Shades, Cut Decanters, Hookah Bottoms, Tumblers, of Sizes, Wine Glasses and Glass Candlesticks with Cut Pans and Drops.

A Case of Gentlemen's fashionable black plated hats and Gentlemen's white Cotton Socks.

Fine Padre Souchong Tea 5 and 10 Catty boxes

A few dam...d Black Hats, and Seal Skin Caps, and a variety of other Articles.

Meadows Street, 17*th December* 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
On THURSDAY next, the 22d Instant,
THE NEAT
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
NEARLY NEW,
OF A FAMILY LEAVING INDIA.

COMPRISING Jackwood Chairs, Couches, Ottoman Card, Dressing and Sofa Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Chests of Drawers, Teapoys, Bedsteads and Beddings, Children's Cots and Chairs, Child's Cart, Sideboards, Despense Cupboards, Wall Shades, Globe Lamps, Glassware Earthenware &c.

AT ½ PAST 12 O'CLOCK

A Landaulette, a Grey Mare, a Grey Buggy horse, and two Saddle horses.

Meadows Street, 17*th Dec.* 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST OPENED
A CASE OF GENTLEMEN'S
ELEGANT
DRAB BEAVER HATS,
EACH Rs. 22.
BLACK DITTO
EACH Rs. 18.

Meadows Street, 17*th December* 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
SPODES' ELEGANT
DINNER SETS
OF
EARTHEN WARE,
CONTAINING

SIX Dozen Table Plates, Four Dozen Soup Ditto, Four Dozen Dessert Ditto, Four Dozen Cheese Ditto, Two Dozen Hotwater Ditto, Twenty Dishes of Sizes, Two Fish Drains, Four Gravy Dishes, Four Curry Ditto, Four Beefsteak Ditto, Four Vegetable Ditto, Three Soup Tureens, Four Sauce Ditto, Four Pickle Canoes, Two Salad Bowls, Four Baking Dishes, and Four Butter Boats.

Blue and White Sets of the above Contents.....Rs. 275
Neatly Enamelled Do. Do..... 225
Ditto with Green or Red Borders.... 175
Double Sets or half Sets of the above may be had.

ALSO,

Blue and White Davenport Sets for 24 Persons..... 175

Meadows Street, 17*th Dec.* 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
...OMMISSION...
...500

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

A VERY superior Concert Flute by Monzani,..... Rupees 275
A Quantity of Flute Music arranged as Quartettes, Trios &c.

Meadows Street, 17*th Dec.* 1825.

Advertisement.
TO BE LET,
AND MAY BE ENTERED
ON THE 1st JANUARY NEXT,
A COTTAGE
AT KUNDALLA

PLEASANTLY situated on an eminence, and free from noise and dust The Cottage contains many Articles of useful and necessary Furniture. Further Particulars may be known on application to HIGGS and BRIGGS.

Meadows Street, 17*th Dec.* 1825.

CARRIAGES
FOR SALE,
AT THE GODOWNS
OF
MESSRS. PATRICK STEWART & Co.

A HANDSOME LANDAULET (imported per CAMBRIDGE) with Patent Mail Coach Axle-trees, Painted Green, and fitted in a very Superior Style.

Four Newest Fashion Stanhopes with Patent Axle-trees, imported per SARAH.

Bombay, 17*th December* 1825

ON SALE,
AT THE OFFICE OF DIROM AND CO.

DOUBLE Barrelled Guns by Richards at..... ...Rs. 350 each.
Rifle...do...do...do. 200 & 225 "
Pistols...do...do...do. 150 at 400 p. pair
Single Barrelled Gun do.
Patrick, at.....120.

Bombay, 16*th December*, 1825.

IN THE PRESS,
A TRACT
INTITLED
CATHOLIC CHRISTIANITY,
INDEPENDENT OF
CALVINISM, ARMINIANISM,
AND SUCH POINTS OF DOCTRINE AS ARE NOT DECIDED BY
THE WORD OF GOD,
OR WHICH NOT BEING AGREED UPON BY THEIR UNANIMOUS CONSENT,
HAVE CAUSED CONTROVERSIES IN
THE PROTESTANT CHURCHES.

COMPILED by A CHAPLAIN of the H. E. I. C. Bombay Establishment, on the Basis of another Tract.

PRICE 2 RUPEES.

The Profits arising from the Sale of this Tract which be given to the EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Bombay, 17*th December*, 1825.

FIRST
Calcutta Lottery,
OF 1826.

TICKETS in the above LOTTERY are on Sale at the office of Messrs. PRINSEP & Co. at Rs. 112 each.

Bombay, 17*th December* 1825.

W...TED
Cad...
H...
can...

ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT,
THE ALLIANCE
BRITISH AND FOREIGN
Life and Fire Assurance Company,
4, NEW COURT, ST. SWITHIN'S LANE, LONDON.

CAPITAL FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.
PRESIDENTS.
JOHN IRVING, Esq. M. P.
FRANCIS BARING, Esq.
SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq.
N. M. ROTHSCHILD, Esq.
MOSES MONTEFIORE, Esq.

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G. H. BARNETT, Esq.
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ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Esq.
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H. M. THORNTON, Esq.
THOMAS WILSON, Esq.

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Actuary.—BENJAMIN GOMPERTZ, Esq. F. R. S.
Secretary.—ANDREW HAMILTON, Esq.
Physician.—JOHN R. HUME, M. D. CURZON STREET.
Counsel.—LANCELOT SHADWELL, Esq.
Solicitor.—JOHN M. PEARCE, Esq.
Surveyor.—THOMAS ALLASON, Esq. PERCY STREET, BEDFORD SQUARE.

ESTABLISHED MARCH 1824.

PERSONS effecting Assurances with the ALLIANCE COMPANY, will enjoy the following important and striking Advantages.

I. PERFECT SECURITY.—The Capital of £5,000,000, under the immediate management of the above Board of Direction, is pledged for the security of the Assured.

II. HONOR AND LIBERALITY IN THE SETTLEMENT OF LOSSES.—The well-known character of the Members of the Direction, affords, on this head, every possible security.

III. MODERATE PREMIUMS OF ASSURANCE.

The Scale of Premiums has been prepared expressly for India; and the Rates are lower than those which have been hitherto required in this Country.

IV. PARTICIPATION OF PROFITS BY THE ASSURED.

THE PROFITS appropriated to the Assured, will be distributed at the close of each successive period of Five Years, in the form of a per-centage, on the Premiums which have been paid.

V. Parties who obtain the settlement of losses from Fire are not thereby deprived of their right to participate in the profits of the Company.

VI. Losses by Lightning will be made good.

VII. The extended scale on which the Society is formed, gives rise to the expectation that the Profits to be divided will be large.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD and Co. Agents of the Company in Bombay, who are authorized to issued Fire Policies, adjust losses, and transact all other business connected with the agency of the Fire Department.

Bombay, 17*th December* 1825.

FIRST
Calcutta Lottery
OF 1826.

...ICKETS in the above LOTTE...
...are for Sale, at the Office of ...
...N LECKIE AND CO...
...each.

FOR SALE.

A FEW Hhds still remain of Stein and Sim's PALE ALE, imported Per Ceres, at Ninety Rupees per Hhd.

The quality of Hhds, sold of this Batch is highly approved of, and is esteemed superior to the last importation which gave such satisfaction.

A few Chests, 3 Dozen bottles in each, of very Superior Brandy, ten years old from Delamain and Co. Cognac, at 20 Rupees per Doz. Apply at the office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER and Co.

Bombay, 17*th December* 1825.

COWASJEE & HORMUSJEE JEWAJEE & CO.

OPPOSITE THE ADMIRALTY HOUSE,

RESPECTFULY beg leave to inform their Customers and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency and Out-Stations, that they have received a Choice Selection of Articles which they received from England per Ship Upton Castle, which will be exposed for sale on the 19th instant, comprizing the following articles: —

A List of EUROPE ARTICLES Recently arrived per Ship Upton Castle, Captain Thacker, from London.

Hodgson's Pale Ale, in Hogsheads.
Cider,.....in Bottles by Blaker.
Port Wine,.....ditto do. Smith,
Tart fruits by Hoffmann and Son,
Rasberry Jam,.....do.....do.
Pine Cheese,.....do. Thos. Watts,
Berkley Cheese,.....do...do.....do.
Gloucester,.....do...do.....do.
York Ham's,.....do...do.....do.
Salted Salmon,.....do...do.....do.
Red Herrings,.....do...do.....do.
Maccaronies,.....do...do.....do.
Currants,.....do...do.....do.
Chocolate Cocoa and Pearl Barley.
Snuff by J. Proctor.
Genuine Rose Maccaba, do. do.
Perfumery, from Smyth and Nephew.
Superfine Foolscap Paper.
Mogul Cards, Plain, and Coloured backs.
Soda Powder, by Wm. Brydon.
Soda waters do. Kenards.
Buggy lace of different Patterns.
Leather Gloves Thin and Thick.
Real Japan Blacking by Day and Martin.
Patent Shots.
Gun Powder by Pigou Andrew's and Wilks.
Bottle Corks,
Nautical Almanacs for 1826 and 27.
Dish Covers, Plain and Japanned 8 in Setts
Umbrellas of Sorts, Sauce, in Decanters
and Bottles by H. P. &c &c &c.

Bombay, 17*th December* 1825.

A CARD.

MR. THOMAS MATHIES Respectfully begs to announce to the Public of Bombay that he has arrived from Madras to Carry on the business of Watch-Making in all its branches. He trusts that long experience, having for Seven years conducted the department in the house of Messrs. GORDON AND CO. of Madras, after being regularly bred in London, together with an anxious wish to give satisfaction will entitle him to a share of employment. He has taken the house opposite Daly's Buildings in FORBES'S STREET, and next to KEMPT'S Warehouse.

Chronometers Carefully kept and Rated,

Bombay, December 17*th* 1825.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION

THE BANQUET,

OR THE HISTORY OF ARMENIA,

BY

FATHER MICHAEL CHAMICH;

TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL ARMENIAN,

BY JOHANNES AVDALL,

And Dedicated to the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

THIS work is an Abridgment of the History of Armenia, from the year of the world 1757, according to the Jewish Chronology, or 2663, by the computation of the Septuagint; to the year of Christ 1780, or to the year 1229 of the Armenian Era. It contains, in connexion with the events of that once glorious but now degraded country, the most memorable revolutions in the neighbouring Kingdoms. To the European Literati, and the community at large, it will be both a purely original and highly interesting and entertaining production. It will be printed at the Bishop's College Press, on fine Europe Paper, to contain about 600 8vo. pages, and be delivered to the Subscribers, in Boards. A correct Map of Armenia is annexed to the work.

Terms of Subscription.... 16 Rupees

Subscriptions will be received at Messrs. ARATOON and GREGORY AP... Bombay.

Bombay, 17*th December* 18...

Passage to Liverpool,

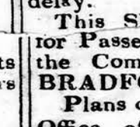
THE FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP

ALFRED,

OF 720 TONS BURTHEN,

John Lamb,

COMMANDER,



WILL Sail for Liverpool direct on the 10th January, and is to toauch at the Cape of Good Hope. This Ship has elegant accommodations for Passengers, and carries a regular Surgeon. For particulars apply at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.

Bombay, 17*th December*, 1825.

FOR PASSAGE

TO

ENGLAND,

THE BOMBAY BUILT SHIP

CUMBRIAN,

OF 720 TONS REGISTER,

JOHN CLARKSON.

COMMANDER,

WILL Sail for London direct on the 1st Jan. This Ship is expressly fitted up for Passengers and carries a Surgeon. Plans of her Cabins may be seen, and further particulars known, on application to Capt. CLARKSON, at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD AND CO.

Bombay, 17*th December* 1825.

For Passage to London,

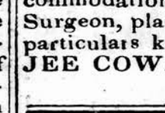
THE FINE TEAK SHIP

EXMOUTH A. 1.

730 TONS,

CAPTAIN SAMUEL OWEN,

Hon'ble Company's Service.



WAS positively to Sail from Portsmouth on the 1st of October, and may be expected to arrive here in February. She will be dispatched without delay.

This Ship has elegant accommodations for Passengers, being fitted up to bring out the Commander in Chief Sir THOMAS BRADFORD, and Suite.

Plans of the Cabins may be seen at the Office of ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH and Co.

Rampart Row, 17*th December* 1825.

PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP

MAITLAND,

OF 700 TONS BURTHEN,

John L. Studd,

COMMANDER,

WILL sail for London on the 25th Instant.

The Maitland carries a Surgeon, and has elegant accommodations; plans of which may be seen and particulars known at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Bombay, 17*th December* 1825.

For Passengers only for LONDON,

THE SHIP

SARAH,

550 TONS,

William Tucker,

(LATE OF THE GANGES)

COMMANDER.

WILL positively sail on the 1st of January 1826.

This Ship has been fitted up with every possible convenience for the accommodation of Passengers, and carries a Surgeon, plans of which may be seen and particulars known at the office of FRAMJEE COWASJEE.

Bombay, 17*th Dec.* 1825.

FOR PASSAGE TO ENGLAND,

THE FINE TEAK SHIP

UPTON CASTLE,

OF 600 TONS,

CAPTAIN JOHN THACKER,

HAS elegant accommodation for Pas... an experienced will sail for ...ching at ...

...plication ...f Messrs.

FIRST

Calcutta Lottery

OF 1826.

TICKETS in the above LOTTERY are on Sale at the Office of Messrs. ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH AND CO. at Rs. 115 each.

Rampart Row, 17*th December* 1825.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT BAYES SHAJOOBOYE and GUNGABOYE lawful widows of the late LUXIMONJEE JANOOJEESETT DHOOROO deceased, and MUCKOONDJEE GOOZERSETT Administrator to the Estate of the said deceased, intend to sell their OART called Nagee Warry, with a Messuage Tenement or DWELLINGHOUSE, with Trees thereon, standing situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay, at the place called Geergam, in the Neighbourhood of Cowasjee Manockjee and Cowasjee Heerjee, any person or persons having any claim or demand or being otherwise interested therein, he or they are hereby requested to make the same known to PANDOORUNG DALVIE at the Courier Office, within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else they will be procluded therein.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1825.

ખબર•ડીઆંથી•આપીએચજે

મરનાર•લખશીમંનજી•જાનુજીશેઠ•કુંકની ઘણીઆંણી•બાઇ•શાંબુબાઇ•તથા•બાઇ ગંગાબાઇ•તથા•મઠંનદજી•ગોજરશેઠ•એ મરનારની•મીલકતનો•વકીલચ્છે•એ•લોકો વાડી•એક•નાંમે (નાગીવાડી) તથા•એમાં મોકોટુ•રેકેવાનુ•થેકેર•એક•તથા•જાડો • જેકંઇ•કુલાંચ્છે•તે•શાઠે•વેચવા • ચાકેચ્છે— એ•વાડી • શ્રી • ખાકારકોટ•ગીરગાંમનાં • કાવશજી•માંણેકજી•તથા•કાવશજી•ડીરજી ની•પડોશમાંચ્છે—એ•કુપર•કરએક•લોક• અગાર•લોકોનો•દાવો•અગાર•લેકેલ્લ• અગાર કરએક•રીતનો•કોજનો•લાગ•પોચંતો•કો એતો•તે•ઘણીઆએ•આજથી•દીન ૧૪ ની મુદતમાં•પાંકુરંગ•દલવીને•શ્રી•મુંબજ•ની • કોરીએર•કાસીશમાં•આવીને•જાકેર•કરે• તેઆરપઢી•કોજનો•દાવો•કબુલ•કરશે•ન કી—તારીખ ૧૬ મી•દીજંમબર ૧૮૨૫ *

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT TUCKER RUTTONSEY DHARSEY of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, purchased of and from GAZEEBOYE Woman, a Housekeeper of the late LALAJEE SOORAZMAL a certain RANGE or CHALL containing Eight Rooms or apartments, Situate at or near the Bellassis Road without the Fort walls of Bombay for a certain sum of money, any person or persons having any Claim or demands, or being otherwise interested therein, he or they are hereby requested to make known the same to the said TUCKER RUTTONSEY DHARSEY, within fourteen days from the date hereof or else they will be precluded therein.—Dated the 15th day of December 1825.

જાકેર•ખબર

ખબર•ડીઆંથી•આપીએચજે

ડીનકુ•કકર•રટંનશી•ધારશી•શ્રી• મુંબ જનો•રકેવાશીચ્છે•એ• ઘણીએ • લાલાજી • શ્રુરજમાલની•રાખેલી•વીઢવા•ગજબાઇની પાશેથી•ચાલ•એક ૮ ગાલાની•કોરાએક• કુપીઆ•વાશતે•વેચાતી•લીધીચ્છે•એ•ચાલ • શ્રી•બાકારકોટ•બેલાશીરાનાં•રશતા•આગ લચ્છે—એ•કુપર•કરએક•લોક • અગારનું•લો કોનો•દાવો•અગાર•કોજનો•કરએક•રીત નો•લાગ•પોચતો•કોએતો•તે•ઘણીઆએ• આજથી•દીન ૧૪ ની•મુદતમાં•કકર•રટંનશી ધારશીને•આવીને•જાકેર•કરે—તેઆરપઢી કોજનો•દાવો•કબુલ•કરશે•નકી * તા• ૧૫ મી•દીજંમબર ૧૮૨૫

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having ... the Supreme C...

late in the Civil Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 8th day of December 1825.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JOHN WHITAKER, deceased, late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court. All persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 8th day of December 1825.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular, the Goods and Chattels, rights and Credits, Estate and Effects, of COOLSUM BEBEE Widow of MALLEY MAHOMED ALLY MULNA CHUCKEY Mahomedan late of Bombay deceased, may be granted to ABDUL RAHIMON BIN ABDUL GUNNY Owgarrey Mahomedan of Bombay Inhabitant the Nephew of the said deceased. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated the 8th day of December 1825.

GRANT AND WEST,
PROCTORS.

જાકેર•ખબર

મરનાર•વીઢવા•કુલશમ•ખીબી•મરનાર મુશલમાંન•માલી•મકમદ•માલી•મુલનાં• ચકી•ની•ઘણીઆંણી•ની•માલ • મીલકતનુ • અખતીઆરનાંમુ•લેવા•શાકુ•એ•મરનારનો ભતરીજો•મુશલમાંન • અબકુલ • રકેમાંન• બીન•અબકુલ•ગની • અવગારરી • એ•ઘ ણીએ•શ્રી•મુંબજ•ની•શ્રુપરીમ•કોરટ•આક જુડીકેટરમાં•અરજ•કીધોચ્છે•જે•મકને•મલે —એ•વાશતે•શરવે•લોકો•એનાં•ભાબશતા કોએ•તેનાંઓને•જાકેર•થાએ *

તા• ૮ મી•દીજંમબર ૧૮૨૫

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, on its Ecclesiastical Side, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular, the Goods and Chattels, Rights, and Credits, of EDULJEE SORABJEE, late of Bombay, Parsee Merchant, deceased, may be granted to MANOCKBOYE, the widow of the said deceased: all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 8th December 1825.

BROWNE,
PROCTOR.

જાકેર•ખબર

મરનાર•પારશી•એદલજી•શીરાબજી•શ્રી મુંબજનો•વેપારી•કતો•એની•માલ • મીલ કતનુ•અખતીઆરનાંમુ•લેવા•શાકુ•એ•મ રનારની•ઘણીઆંણી•માંણેકબાજીએ•શ્રી• મુંબજની•શ્રુપરીમ•કોરટ•આક•જુડીકેટર ની•જકલીશીઆશતીકાલ•શાજડમાં • અ રજ•કીધોચ્છે•જે•મકને•મલે—એ•વાશતે • શરવે•લોકો•એનાં•ભાબશતા•કોએ•તેનાં ઓને•જાકેર•થાએ—તારીખ ૮ મી•દીજં મબર ૧૮૨૫ *

POONAH RACES

IN consequence of the unexpected ... ture of a large portion of t... Community, and as it will in ... bili...

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Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

BER, and the days of Running will be as follows;

1st DAY, THURSDAY, 15th DECEMBER,
2d DAY, TUESDAY, ...20th.
3d DAY, FRIDAY, ...23d.
4th DAY, TUESDAY, ..27th.
5th and LAST DAY, FRIDAY, 30th.

In addition to the former "Bill of Fare," the Bombay Civil Servants in the Deccan have given a Cup 100 Guineas value, which is to be Run for on the last day, free for all Horses, handicapped by a Committee to be chosen for the purpose. Heats 1½ miles and a distance.

WM. SPILLER,
Secretary.

Poonah, 1st *December* 1825.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,
REVENUE OPIUM.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

1st. THAT on Monday the 16th January 1826 at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, will be Sold by Public Auction at the Sale Room in the Bunder, one thousand two hundred and fifty chests of MALWA OPIUM, the produce of the years 1823 | 24 and 1824 | 25. The Opium, when under examination, may be inspected on application to the Warehouse-keeper by the parties intending to became purchasers.

CONDITIONS OF THE SALE.

2d. The Opium to be sold by the One Pecul Chest, in lots of five Chests each, one Rupee to be paid down to bind the bargain, and a deposit of 10 per cent on the price of each lot, in money, or public securities, to be made by the purchasers before the expiration of five days; in default thereof the lots to be resold, and all losses and expenses attending such resale to be paid by the first purchaser, and any profit arising therefrom to belong to government.

3rd. The Opium to be paid for, and cleared out within two months from the day of sale, and in case any Opium shall not, be paid for and cleared out, the abovementioned deposit of 10 per cent and the earnest money, will be forfeited, and the Opium advertised for a ready money sale; all losses and expenses attending such resale to be borne by the first purchaser, and any profit accruing from it to belong to Government.

4th. The following papers may be seen at the Office of the Warehouse-keeper at any time between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock on the 1st of January and following days previous to the day of the sale, Sundays excepted.

No. 1. Warrantries of the Opium now advertised for sale.

No. 2. Report of the examination of the Opium.

No. 3. Statement of the weight of each chest, including allowance for wastage.

5th. On the day of sale the abovementioned documents will be laid on the table, and samples of the Opium to be sold will be exhibited for the inspection of the purchasers.

6th. It is clearly to be understood that no extension of credit will be allowed beyond the period above specified.

7th. The public are also hereby informed that a second sale of 1250 Chests will take place on the 15th March 1826, under the same conditions.

By Order of the Hon'ble
the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH.
Sect. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
14th December 1825.

GENERAL ORDERS,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 9TH DECEMBER 1825.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No, 372 of 1825.—The following appointment is sanctioned by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

Lieut. A. R. Wilson of the 13th Regt. N, I. to be Major of Brigade to the Forces vice Mathews deceased,—Date of Appointment 29th Nov. 1825.

No. 373 of 1825.—A. Regimental Order by Lieut. Colonel Hessman Commandant of Artillery dated 31st ultimo, appointing Captain Foy, to the Temporary charge of the Depôt of instruction at Matoongah is confirmed.

No. 374 1825.—In consequence of the death of Lieutenant R. Carr, on the 19th ult. the following promotion is sanctioned.

21st Regt. N. I.

Ensign Geo. Nelson Prior to be Lieutenant Vice Carr, deceased,—Date of rank 20th Nov. 1825.

No. 375 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that whenever European Troops are employed, either on field Service or at stations, where there may be no Chaplain, Commanding Officers are to direct the Brigade Major or other Staff Officers of each Brigade or [illegible] the Officer of the day with each Europe[an] [illegible] perform clerical duties when re[quired] [illegible] separate or distinct appoint-

Dec

appointing Serjeant James Adams of H. M's. 20th Regt. Baggage Serjeant to the Brigade, and Gunner John Tayler of the Horse Artillery, Laboratory Serjeant in the Ordnance Department.

Bombay Castle, 9th December 1825.

No. 377 of 1825,—The Commissary General being about to proceed on the annual Tour of Inspection of the principal Stations of his Department, according to Section 1 Act. II of the Commissariat Regulations, will continue during his absence to conduct the general Superintendence of the Department.

Captain Falconar, Assistant Commissary General, will conduct the Commissariat duties of the Presidency during Lt. Col. Baker's absence.

Bombay Castle, 10th December 1825.

No. 378 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify in General Orders, the following temporary appointments.

Lieutenant Col. Commandant Hessman of the Artillery to Command the Presidency Division of the Army, and Lieutenant Colonel M. Kennedy the Surat Division.

Lieutenant Col. Hodgson is appointed to the Command of the Regiment of Artillery, and will take his seat at the Military Board accordingly.

Bombay Castle, 10th December 1825.

No. 379 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to accept the resignation by Captain J. W. Watson of the Regiment of Artillery of the office of Commissary of Stores, in the Surat Division of the Army, and to grant him a furlough to Europe on Sick Certificate, for three years from the date of his embarkation.

Captain J. Laurie Assistant to the Commissary of Stores, to the P. D. A. is appointed to succeed Captain Watson as Commissary of Stores, to the Surat Division of the Army.

Captain S. J. C. Falconar is appointed to succeed Captain Laurie as Assistant Commissary of Stores to the P. D. A. Lieutenant W. Morley will act for Captain Falconar until that Officer can be spared from his present duty in Cutch.

Bombay Castle, 10th Dec. 1825.

No. 380 of 1825.—Ensign C. S. Thomas of the 10th Regt. N. I. is allowed a furlough to Europe on Sick Certificate, for three Years from the date of his Embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 12th Dec. 1825.

No. 381 of 1825.—The undermentioned Officers are allowed a furlough to Europe on their private affairs for three Years from the date of Embarkation.

Major Samuel R. Strover.
Capt. W. H. Foy.

No. 382 of 1825.—An order by Lieut Colonel Cleiland, dated Sattarah Sunday 9th Oct. 1825, directing Assistant Surgeon Inglis M. D. to perform the Medical duties of the Residency at the requisition of Major Briggs, as a temporary arrangement is confirmed.

No. 383 of 1825.—In consequence of Captain George Taylor of the 1st Bombay European Regt. having been placed on the Pension List, and the death of Lieut. I L. Matthews of the 5th Regt. N. I. and of Lieut. J. Majoribanks of the 3d Regt. N. I. the following promotions are made.

1st Bombay European Regiment.

Lieut. J. Watts to be Capt. of a Company vice Taylor placed on the Pension List.—Date of Rank 3d Dec. 1825.

Supernumerary Lieut. Alex. Ore to be brought on the effective strength vice Watts promoted.—Do. do. do.

3d Regiment N. I.

Ensign W. A. Wroughton, to be Lieut. vice Majoribanks deceased.—29th Nov. 1825.

5th Regiment N. I.

Ensign H. M. Duncan to be Lieut. vice Matthews deceased.—Do. do.

Bombay Castle, 14th December, 1825.

No. 384 of 1825—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Major General Sir Lionel Smith K. C. B. to visit the Presidency on his private affairs, and be absent from his command to the end of this month.

Bombay Castle, 15th December, 1825.

No. 385 of 1825.—Ensign T. E, Taylor of the 12th Regiment N. I. is allowed a furlough on sick certificate, for three years, from the date of embarkation.

No. 386 of 1825.—With the view to relieve the estates of deceased Officers from the loss to which they are liable in the remittance of the proceeds thereof from subordinate stations to the presidency by private bills, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased, with reference to the General Order by government, of the 19th July last. (No. 241 of 1825,) to authorize such remittances being made thro' the Military Paymaster by a Bill on the Military Accountant; the estates in question being of course liable to the fixed exchange on the Local currencies as issued to the Troops.

By Order of the Hon'ble
the Governor in Council;
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 15th Dec. 1825.

Mr. W. John Graham, Second Assistant to the Collector in Candiesh.

Mr. James Erskine, Third Assistant to the Collector in Candiesh.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

MR. EDITOR,

I have frequently regretted that our newspapers are not made, more than they are, the vehicle of information on certain branches of useful knowledge, in which all are more or less interested. It is your notice of the Vol. of the Calcutta Medical Society that on the present occasion induces me to offer any observations.

The Press of England has put forth all its efforts, and assumed every inviting form that ingenuity could give to its productions. A great additional value, it seems to me, would be given to our papers, were they more appropriated to a judicious selection from them; not in politics or the trifling incidents of every [illegible] occurrence, which if read, are immediately forgotten, but in matters of pro[found] [illegible] liberal enquiry, that con-

Divinity and Law have an occasional column allotted them, but, I do think, that considering the remote situation of many medical men from what is passing in their world, it might be made no violation either of general taste or delicacy to spare a space for them now and then. I dare say many medical officers never heard of the "Transactions" till now you have favored them, although they have been so long out, and a still greater number is from unavoidable circumstances ignorant of the contents of the volume. This is greatly to be lamented, and has a most benumbing influence on the spirit of emulation and professional improvement, for many there are well qualified to follow, though perhaps they want energy to lead, were examples but presented to stimulate their exertions.

In the latest No. of the Medico-Chirurgical Review, there is a passage which goes still further to satisfy me how much the Indian Journals might be made the medium of professional intelligence, and of the most essential public good In the review of Dr. Latham's work on the endemic lately prevalent at the General Penitentiary in London, is the following quotation: "To such phenomena "we cannot but apply the term scurvy— "a disease not peculiar to seamen alone, "but affecting, at various times and in "various places, bodies of men on shore, "as lately happened with our unfortu- "nate countrymen at Rangoon, in the "East Indies."—To myself this is the first intimation of such peculiarity, and many others, I do not doubt, can confess the like ignorance, and, but for a London Editor, at so distant a period, the important fact might for ever have been unknown to the large body of the profession connected with that very army in which disease is described to have offered uncommon phenomena.

Were the Public Journals, therefore, in India, to encourage such communications in a brief form, it cannot but be obvious how much a large class of their readers would be instructed, as well as amused, and how importantly it would redound to the general weal, from the constant dissemination of useful truths, worthy of being universally known, but too short for publication in any other form.

It is not to be imagined that an Editor of a Newspaper is always qualified for such gleanings as I would recommend should make an occasional part of a paper; but no one, probably, is without some medical friend near him, who would take a pleasure in catering for the benefit of his brethren engaged in distant duties. To him also should be entrusted the revisal of all communications, with a discretionary privilege, not to mutilate, but to alter any expression that might be considered capable of tasteful improvement. This latter office, I should conceive, however, would be a very light one, since befitting language and delicacy may be as easily united in composition, as medical men are daily called upon to unite them in conversation. When so much was being written on Cholera at its first appearance, this was fully demonstrated. We have not so many authors, or aspirants in the higher walks of medical literature amongst us, that the gorge should rise at a proposition inviting to literary exercises for humble newspaper circulation. Medical men, in India, are almost all excluded from those opportunities that might have given rise to eminence, in many of them, in this most laudable of all ambitions in a higher sphere. I therefore speak without in the least degree offering any disparagement to a profession I am bound so much to respect. It is the peculiarity of their situation, remote from books and instructive professional converse, that is adverse to what might otherwise have yielded them volumes of fame; still there are few minds not possessed of many interesting facts, which, though too isolated and short for systematic collection, yet deserve embalming. It is for the sake of their preservation that I would have a portion of the papers appropriated, and constant intercourse thus established in the profession, that, by giving a greater interest in the pursuit, might be elicited precious pieces of knowledge, otherwise, in all human probability, destined for the most part to perish with their owners. The profession has thus the more to lament, in the late Dr. Macdonell, one too early removed from the world, did not the fiat of Providence forbid unavailing regrets.

Medical literature is in this particular peculiar, that the principles of the profession being known to all, founded as they are on a defined basis, the laws of the animal economy, the most brief communication only of any fact is but required, from which the reader is qualified to deduce the inferences, and make the application intended.

In these remarks I would have it understood that I confine my sentiments [illegible] rely to the condition of the profe[ssion] [illegible] in India, from the obstacles that ar[e] unavoidably opposed in the nature of things to the easy diffusion of knowledge. We all must remember the avidity with which we so cheaply drank, as from an almost weekly new spring, the pleasant draughts from that overflowing fountain, the English Press, in the manifold shapes of octavos, memoirs, and brochures of every miniature dimension. But even the least of these it is almost impossible to get up in India, from the distance and prodigious expense that not only obviate their birth, but, if ushered into the world, the possibility of giving them the circulation that would render them of the utility I contemplate. It is under the disadvantages of circumstances so untoward that I would propitiate the Editors of the Journals in India as the heralds of public amusement and instruction; soothe and rouse at once the members of a profession of deservedly proud pretensions: and solicit the indulgence of the general reader for what would be of incalculable advantage to the community.

But whilst restrained by an idea that the columns of a newspaper may not be considered the arena on which a professional man would choose to figure, my memory aids me in recalling some names, two particularly, now lost to the world in the great changes of time, yet not lost to fame, whose hours of elegant and literary relaxation were frequently devoted to the Journals of their day. At the inspiring name of Sir W. Jones surely no heart will but beat in emulation, if it has for a moment revolted at my proposition, since he deemed a newspaper column no undignified occasional channel to diffuse the productions of his mighty mind. India in its local literature of every kind has probably not improved since his "last sojourn" in it, and what he condescended on, we might well feel a pride in imitating. What ever change has since taken place belongs to the taste and spirit of the age in our mother country, and would, ere long, certainly perish but for the periodical transplantations from the parent source. Why should this be made applicable to a practical profession in a foreign and deleterious climate, where experience alone can make preceptors?

At our own Presidency Dr. Helenus Scott first promulgated the great value of Nitro-Muriatic Acid through the pages of the Bombay Courier, and it is an honor to the medical department of this Establishment that his name is as familiar as household gods in every land of science. On perusing what I have written there is wherewithal, methinks, which may provoke a smile in some minds, that a Newspaper should be transformed into a Medical Journal! But the satirist must consider that the designation "Newspaper" is for the greater part of the year in India not the most appropriate. It is therefore in the poverty of public intelligence, of interest, or amusement to the community, that it might with every propriety be made subservient to what is useful and novel, it matters little in what department;—a literary essay—a facetious story—a good, nay even a bad pun, occasionally, are one and all acceptable in their way in an hour of *ennui;* but I question whether they would impart half the curiosity to the majority of readers, certainly not the thousandth part of the satisfaction, that must result from the known established communion between Medical Men in what is of so great concern to the common well-being.

I shall now conclude these observations, chiefly offered in behalf of those, who, like myself, removed from the knowledge of all modern improvements in medicine, bewail an ignorance which is only *not* criminal, being the natural darkness of human intellect requiring the light of the brighter stars in the regions of science from time to time to guide it from the paths of error. I am with great respect, Mr. Editor,

Your's sincerely,
MEDICO.

Moofussil, Dec. 12, 1825.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17TH 1825.

EXCHANGE:

On London 6 mon' 1 | 10d to 1 | 11d.
Calcutta..90 days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Sic[a]
Madras.. 30 do. 97 B'y Rs. per 100 [illegible]
A five per cent loan op[en]

The Upton Castle, C[apt.] anchored in the harbo[ur] but as she sailed be[fore] course brings no [news] the list of passe[ngers] this opportun[ity]

Lady Lionel Smith, Miss [illegible] Smith. Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. Kinchant, Miss Kinchant, Mordon, Mr. Lavie, Captain [illegible] goons, Capt. Forbes, 20th [illegible] 17th Regt. N[illegible]

R. D. Luard, Mr. H. W. Reeves, Mr. C. Honner, Mr. R. H. Goodenough, Mr. Henry Willis, Free Merchant, Mr. R. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Ashman and 3 Children, Mrs. Flynn, and Mrs. Burke.

No intelligence of importance subsequent to the termination of the Armistice, has been received from the seat of war in the Bhurman territories, but it was expected that offensive operations would be quickly and vigorously commenced on our part. Measures had been adopted for relieving the miserable remains of the Aracan force, part of which had already reached Calcutta. The force intended to act against Bhurtpore had marched from Agra and Meerut, so that we may soon expect to have interesting accounts from that quarter.

On making a trial of the Congreve rockets, which were intended to be used during the siege, they were found perfectly useless, and the Rocket Troop had in consequence been broke up. This is a proof of the necessity of establishing a rocket manufactory in the country, instead of depending on a supply from England. We understand that some of those sent to this Presidency have been used with considerable effect.

We observe that the Calcutta John Bull complains that the Bombay papers throw no light on the objects connected with the formation of a large force in Cutch. The only information we can give on the subject is, that the Government of Sindh, during the last monsoon, gave an asylum to hordes of plunderers who infested the territories of our tributaries, or states under our protection. Representations were, we believe, made to the Ameers or joint governors of that country, but without any good effect: and as their conduct bore every character of hostile intentions, a large force was promptly assembled on the frontier, which we believe has had the desired effect of bringing them to a due sense of what is due from one state to another. Vakeels, we understand, have arrived in Bombay, from Hydrabad, and we believe there is not the slightest chance of hostile measures being resorted to, though perhaps a larger force than formerly will be permanently stationed on the Sindh frontier. The force has not been employed against any refractory chiefs, as alluded to in the John Bull. The state of Sindh is perfectly independent of us, nor do any treaties exist that we know of between the two governments. It formerly paid a certain tribute to the Cabul Government, which is now exacted by Runjeet Sing, and paid with much reluctance by the Ameers, but who feel that they want the power to assert their independence.

We believe that false reports frequently originate in a manner quite unintentional, but there must be somewhere a carelessness and want of accuracy in stating facts and circumstances which deserves reprehension. Within the last fortnight several gentlemen were reported, in the most positive manner, to be dead, who we believe are now enjoying good health, and the reports were universally believed, and for aught we know may have been transmitted to England. Every one must be aware of the disagreeable consequences which may follow false rumours of this description, and we would seriously recommend to the whole gossipping fraternity to be more cautious in killing their neighbours. Death is generally sufficiently busy in this country, and his operations do not require to be magnified.

Sir A. Buller's Charge to the Grand Jury at Calcutta, on the subject of adopting a mode more efficacious and binding on the consciences of the Natives to guard against the crime of perjury, leads us to notice a proceeding that occurred at this Presidency in 1771, on the same important question. "A prisoner having objected to the mode of administering "oaths to the Gentoos, as not sufficient-"ly binding, and desiring that his wit-"ness might be sworn on a cow, the "Grand Jury delivered it as their opini-"on that that was the most effectual and "indeed the only way of obliging these "people to speak the truth; and re-"commended the adoption of that me-"thod of administering oaths to that "cast, as the same was practised at Fort "William, and Fort St. George, and "formerly so here." We shall be [illegible] from any official friends [illegible] of that Presentment was.

[illegible] heard the last mon-[illegible] nerally favourable, and the crops in most parts of the country have been abundant. We trust that the fall in the price of grain consequent on this abundance, will have some effect in diminishing the number of beggars that everywhere infest the island, but more particularly the Fort. The lame, the blind, the old, and all in a state of real and unavoidable destitution, are certainly entitled to support from the charity of the more fortunate of the community, and no one would wish for a moment to diminish or repress those feelings of humanity which lead to the alleviation of distress wherever it is met with; but when mendicity is carried on as a trade or profession, every means ought to be taken to eradicate it. Among the mendicants that frequent the streets and roads, many are real objects of pity, and some are so disgusting, from the effects of disease, that they ought to be removed entirely out of sight. But besides this class, which is really deserving of pity and assistance, there is another and a numerous one which would be very much benefited by a little hard labour and wholesome punishment. We allude to a noisy and importunate race, generally females, who are all day traversing the streets, and who are certainly so far like beggars that they are in rags, but who appear young, hale and stout, and might, in our opinion, be employed with great advantage on some of the public works, where they would be benefited by receiving a specific subsistence, instead of relying on the uncertain means upon which their present mode of life obliges them to depend. But unfortunately, the evil does not end with the mere idleness and impostures of these people. They are not only mendicants themselves, but the cause of mendicity in others. Living a life of idleness, they are not likely to communicate industrious habits to their children, who are consequently educated in the profession of their parents, and the race is thus likely to be perpetuated to an indefinite extent. We have said that the clamorous claimants on our charity, who are met with on the roads and streets, are generally females, and as they are almost always accompanied with a ragged brood, who assist in filling up the doleful and discordant chorus with which the passenger is assailed, it is most probable they enjoy the happiness of the married state. If so, how are their husbands employed? Most probably in committing petty thefts and nocturnal depredations, neither of which, God knows, are uncommon amongst us, and thus the community is infested with a combination of idleness and crime which is likely, under such circumstances, daily to increase. Because we have happened to point out an evil, it does not follow that we are able to describe all the steps by which that evil is most likely to be eradicated. Two things are, we believe, self-evident—that some plan should be adopted for providing for the really destitute, and that all the idlers and vagrants that now infest the island should either be made to work, or be removed from the community. The vagabondising class to which we allude are almost all strangers, and the island would undergoe a most salutary purification by their removal. We would be the last to support an illegal act, but one thing we are convinced of, which is, that the most summary means are necessary in India to prevent and eradicate crime; and if the law does not admit of such means being used, all we can say is, that it is inapplicable to the circumstances of the country, and that new legislative enactments are necessary for the well-being of society, and for the protection of the industrious and honest, against the depredations of the idle and abandoned. We think that the heads of the judicial departments of the three Presidencies, while they are employed in expounding and supporting the law as it at present is, could not undertake a more useful and honourable task than that of watching and recording with care and without prejudice, the effects of that law as applicable to the condition of society in India; so that from a combined report, founded on their experience, it might undergo such modifications as would make it suitable to the circumstances of the country, which we are sincerely of opinion is not the case at present. In almost all countries too little attention is paid to the prevention of crime, and to rooting out the sources from which the taint is originally derived. The chance of escape which the uncertainty of the law always affords, and which uncertainty is increased in this country from the little reliance which is to be placed on native evidence, deprives it of much of its influence, while the punishments it occasionally inflicts are of such a nature as to have but little effect as examples on the passive and apathetic minds of the people of this country. The prevention of crime, and the certain and summary punishment of it when committed, are in our opinion of importance in every country, but more particularly so in India. One source we have pointed out, the too indiscriminate toleration of idle and abandoned vagrants in the heart of the community, who are not only offenders themselves but form a leaven which corrupts the general mass. As to what enactments and modifications of the law are necessary to make it applicable to the condition of society in this country, we leave it to superior wisdom to decide. That something ought to be done we are convinced, and we believe there is not an honest, intelligent and respectable native in the place, who is not of our opinion.

The following orders were issued by Major General Sir Lionel Smith, K. C. B. on the departure of H. M. 67th Regiment from Poonah to the Presidency.

Head-Quarters P. D. A.
Camp at Poona 2d Dec. 1825.

Extract from Division Orders by Major General Sir Lionel Smith K. C. B.

The Major General conveys to H. M. 67th Regiment the assurance of his perfect satisfaction with it, during nearly five years which it has served in this Division.

The conduct of the corps of officers has manifested a cordial interest, accompanied by a zealous and steady discharge of all their duties, while that of the men has been extremely orderly and soldierlike in quarters.

Sir Lionel Smith has estimated and reported this Regiment to be in the sound condition of only wanting a worthy opportunity to render excellent service, and to encrease its own good fame.

True Extract.
(Signed) J. KEITH,
Assist. Adj. Gen. P. D. A.

The following extracts relate to the Enterprize Steam Vessel, which it would appear was still destined for India.

STEAM NAVIGATION.—We understand that on the 6th instant his Royal Highness the Duke of York visited that beautiful and commodious steam-vessel, the Enterprise, Captain Johnson, which is intended to shorten and facilitate the communication between Great Britain and India. His Royal Highness is said to have expressed himself highly pleased with the vessel and her equipment.

THE FALCON STEAM SHIP.—On Tuesday, Captain Templer gave a spleudid *fete* on board the Falcon (late Lord Yarborough's yacht), into which he has introduced steam engines, thus combining in her the different advantages of a sailing and steam vessel. At 10 o'clock all was ready, and it being understood that the steam-vessel intended for India, called the Enterprise, was to go down the river that day, Captain Templer determined to try his vessel against her. At half-past ten the Enterprise passed Blackwall, and ten minutes after the Falcon was in motion. It was soon evident that the Falcon was gaining on the Enterprise, and in about half an hour passed her in excellent style, and when she arrived at the Nore was about six miles a head The Falcon is rigged as a ship, carrying three square topsails, and is a truly beautiful vessel. She traversed 120 miles in nine hours, part of which was against the ebb tide. On her return she met the Enterprise, who gave her three cheers. The dinner arrangements were of the first order, and cool wines of the finest quality were abundant.

ARRIVALS.—Lt. A. Eckford, 19th Regt. N. I.
Capt. J. Clunes, 12th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. G. H. Macdonell, 11th Regt. N. I.
Col. Napier, H. M. 6th Regt.
Surgeon R. Pinhey, 2d Grenadier Regt.
Capt. A. Seymour, 20th Regt. N. I.
Capt. Forbes, 20th Regt. N. I.
Capt Willdey, Paymaster 4th Lt. Dragoons.
Lieut. Billamore, 17th Regt. N. I.
Cadet Charles F. Honner, Cavalry.
Cadet R. Goodenough, Infantry.
Ensign F. Amond, 22d Regt. N. I.
Capt. W. Inglis, 2d Gr. Regt
Lieut. W. F. Allen, 24th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. Col. P. Delamotte, 3d Regt. Lt. Cav.
DEPARTURES.—Capt. John Clunes, 12th Regt. Native Infantry.
Superintending Surgeon Hill Morgan.
Major Robert Parker, 3d Regt. M. Cavalry.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Dec. 11th Schooner Laary Capt. James Cunningham, from Cochin on the 27th Nov. and touched at Severndroog.

12th Ship Upton Castle, Captain John Thacker, from London.

Passengers per Upton Castle.—See Preceding Column.

DEPARTURES.—Dec. 9th The Honble Company's Ship of War Amherst, Captain C. J. Maillard, to Cannanore.

12th Brig Holly Lotchmee, Captain W. Rodgers, to Cannanore and Columbo.

14th Brig Ceres, Captain Daniel Warren, to London.

15th Armed Ketch Chacer, Syrang Mussa Peerbhoy, to Broach and Tankara Bunder.

Passengers by Brig Lutchmee,—Mr. and Mrs. Dunsterville and 3 Children.

Passengers by Brig Ceres—Albert Harvey, Gerald Harvey, Charles Harvey and 3 Children.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—November 24. French Ship Nancy, C. Guezenee, from Bordeaux 11th August.

Do. Ship King George the Fourth, P. Butler, from Madras 1st November.

Do. do. Sir Edward Paget, J. Geary, from Madras 10th November.

Do. Dutch Ship Burving, W. Lister, from Batavia 10th October.

November 25. Ship East Indiar, P. Roy, from Rangoon 13th November.

November 27. Ship Perseverance, D. K. Brown, from Liverpool 18th July.

November 28. American Ship Asia, W. Sheed, from Philadelphia 19th July.

Passengers per French Ship Nancy:—Mr. J. B. Razet; Mr. C. J. Pouchelin; and Mr. J. A. Walker.

Per Sir Edward Paget, :—Captain William G. Mackenzie, B. N. I.; Captain J. H. Crisp, M. N. I.; Dr. Davidson, Bengal Military Establishment; Dr. Kemto, H. M. 59th Regt. William Jackson, Esq. Attorney at Law; John Allen, Esq. Rev. M. Winslow, Missionary, Ceylon; H. Armstrong, Esq. C. S.; Messrs. W. Martin, T. B. Moorhouse, George Ricketts, J. Rice, J. O. Owen, and T. Snodgrass Fast, Cadets, Bengal Establishment; H. M. Twiddell, Esq. Assist. Surgeon, B. E.; Mrs. Geary; Mrs. Mackenzie; Mrs. Davidson; Mrs. Winslow; Miss Hagar; Miss Adam; Miss C. Adam; and Master Winslow.

Per King George the Fourth from Madras:—M. Elliot, Esq.; Captain Woodgate, Commanding the Troops; Lieutenants Mann and Surgeons, 54th King's; John Batton, Esq. Sargeant; Ensign Gray Royals; Mr. J. Wetherall, Merchant; Mr. W. Maggs, Mariner, 1 Serjeant and 75 Rank and File, H. M. 54th Regiment.

Per Burving, from Batavia:—T. Anderson Esq.

Per East Indian, from Rangoon:—Captain Taylor H. M. 89th Regiment; Lieut. Lowe, R. N. and Mr. G. Reed, Marine.

Per American Ship Asia, from Philadelphia:—G. D. Blackie and J. M. Rutson Esqrs. Super Cargoes; Revd. G. D. Boardman, Missionary; Mrs. S. H. Boardman; Mrs. M. Fowler; and Mr. J. H Haines.

DEPARTURE.—Nov. 23. Brig McCauly, John Acken, for Arracan.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On the 15th inst. at St. Thomas's Church. George Forbes Esq. to Matilda, second daughter of Henry Willis Esq. of Rumford, Essex.

BIRTHS.—At Colaba, on the 11th instant. the Lady of Captain Maclean, Queen's Royal, Commanding King's Troops Depot, of a Son.

On the 12th instant, Mrs. J. C. da Gama, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Bhooj, on the 11th November, Robert Martin Esq. Assistant Surgeon of this Establishment sincerely regretted by his friends and brother officers.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At Bellary, on the 10th November, by the Revd F. Stewart, Chaplain, the Reverend J. Hands, Missionary, to Mrs. Maria Dale.

At Belgaum, on the 20th November, by the Revd. Mr. J. Taylor, Officiating Champlain, Mr. Henry David Howell, to Miss Amelia Harman.

At Arcot, on the 23d instant, by the Rev. Mr. Smyth, Lieutenant Charles George Temple Chauvel, to Marianna Daughter of the late Barrent Compertz, Esq. of Brighton, Sussex.

At Chingleput, on the 24th of Nov. at the house of John Puske, Esq. by the Rev. Mr. Moorsoom, Captain Stewart, of the 21 European Regt. to Mrs. Bowness.

On the 29th of November, John Goldingham, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service, to Frances Ingram, eldest Daughter of the late Martin Dalrymple, Esq. of Fordel.

BIRTH.—At Wallajahbad, on the 26th November, the Lady of Lieutenant George Brady, 23d Regiment N. I. of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Jaulnah, on the 13th November, Captain H. Cazalet, 40th Regiment Native Infantry.

On the 25th November, at Wescott's Gardens, Anna Maria, the beloved and affectionate wife of R. Fraser Lewis, Esq.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGE.—On the 16th Nov. Lieut. Interpreter and Quarter Master Deare, of the 69th Regt. N. I. to Anne Somerset, eldest daughter of Philip Hughes, Esq. Upper Montague Street, Russel Square.

BIRTHS.—At Patna, on the 14th Oct. Mrs. John Dias, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 23d Nov. the Lady of C. A. Caverke, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 25th Nov. at 2 A. M. the wife of Mr. Joseph Rodrigues, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 23d of Nov. Mr. James Deastell, formerly a Branch Pilot, aged 63 years.

On 23d of November, at Moorhadabad, Lieut and Adj. Gibbs, 43d Regt. N. I.

On 23d Nov. Mr. Anthony Paternoster, aged 70 years.

At Calcutta, on the 24th November, Mr. Peter Rebeiro, aged 110 years.

EUROPE.

MARRIED.—July 19, Captain Rd. Cozens, of the Hon. East India Company's Service, Madras Establishment. to Frances Elizabeth, daughter of John Heath, Esq. of Paddington.

Madras Intelligence.

DECEMBER 2, 1825.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

6 per Cent. Paper 25 per Cent. Prem.
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(Continued in the Supplement.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1825.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

The Weather at the Presidency has again become sultry for the Season, an indication of a ...her supply of Rain—very little has fallen ... our last report. The Barometer has got ...mer height, and the Thermometer is ...ly 5 degress higher than it was a few days ...ince.

[*Govt. Gazette, November* 24.

The Weather at the Presidency has been much the same as the time of our last notice---the air however has now become cooler, particularly in the early part of the day---but very little addition has been made to the supply of Rain---the Natives however from the uncertainty of the Season latterly have generally we believe secured what has fallen, instead of letting part off for the preservation of the Banks of the Tanks, and depending upon a later period of the Rains. The fall also up to the present time requires only about 6½ inches to complete the average Monsoon supply; and this possibly will soon be obtained.

[*Govt. Gazette, December* 1.

SIR THOMAS MUNRO.---We have great satisfaction in publishing the following notification

WHITEHALL, JUNE 30.

The King has been pleased to direct letters ...tent to be passed under the Great Se l of ...e United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ire...d, granting the dignity of a Baronet of the ...d United Kingdom unto MAJOR GENERAL ...R THOMAS MUNRO, K. C. B. Governor of ...adras, and the heirs male of his body lawfully ...gotten.:

[*Mad. Cour. December* 3.

We are given to understand that from the ...nner in which the Plays for the benefit of ...e Madras Apprenticing Society are got up, ...e may reasonably hold out the highest gra...fication to those who may attend the Per...rmance.

[*Madras Gazette, December* 3.

Letters from the Cape, we regret to state, ...mmunicate intelligence of the deaths of Lieut...olonel CLEGHORN of the Madras Engineers---...ut-Colonel STAUNTON of the Bombay Army, ...ut. DUKE of H. M. 46th Foot, and EDWARD ...s, Esq.

SIR GEORGE WALKER, our new Commander Chief, has taken his passage in the *Fairlie*.

[*Mad. Cour. December* 6.

We are unable to announce any arrival in ... Fort, but as the boisterous season is now draw... to a close we hope many days will not ...pse before the Roads are again enlivened by ... appearance of Shipping. We think it indeed ... improbable that in the course of the present ...nth we shall have the pleasure of noticing ... arrival of the *Fairlie*, or some other Vessel ...m England, bringing us news to the middle ...August; and in the mean time we proceed ...ull for our subsequent columns the most in...esting extracts from the European Journals ...eived by the recent arrivals at Calcutta, Bom..., and Ceylon.

[*Mad. Cour. December* 6.

...38TH GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

...*rth day's Drawing of the Second Class, Saturday, the 26th November*, 1825.

...os. 1342 2917 Prizes of 1000 Rs. each
...os. 432 1527 1798 2945 Prizes of 500 ...ees each.
...os. 1822 2454 Prizes of 300 Rupees each.
...os. 54 136 272 278 516 1017 1049 ... 1702 1896 1918 2225 2427 2500 2527 ...es of 200 Rupees each.

...*ast day's Drawing of the Second Class, Wednesday, the 30th November*, 1825.

...o. 1739 Prize of 2000 Rupees.
...os. 1169 1402 1522 2711 Prizes of 1000 ...ees each.
...os. 19 934 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.
...os. 317 974 2014 Prizes of 300 Ru... each.
...Nos. 13 157 441 603 681 951 1166 ...92 1387 1600 1674 1863 2255 2257 ...izes of 200 Rupees each.

Calcutta Intelligence.

...Y. Ps. As. 28th November, 1825. Rs. As. SELL.
...m. 27 12 Remittable Loan 6 P.Ct. 27 0 Premium.
...et. 0 6 5 Per Cent Loan ..... 0 10 Discount
...o 0 2 New 5 per Cent Loan,.. 0 8 Ditto.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

...ount on Private Bills..... 6 0 per Cent.
... on Government Bills..... 5 0 ,,
...est on Loans on Deposit ... 6 0 ,,

...] RATES OF EXCHANGE. [SELL.
... *a* 2 On London 6 Mont s sight, per Sa. Rs. 2 ... *a* 2 1
...Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs. 98
...Madras ditto, 92 *a* 96 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.
BANK SHARES,—Premium 4800 to 5000.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 21st November, 1825.

GENERAL ORDERS.

All Officers belonging to His Majesty's 44th and 54th Regiments, whose Employment on the Staff will cease on the 30th of the present month, are with exception to those Absent on Medical Certificate, to rejoin their Corps without delay, upon the arrival of the former at Fort William, and of the latter at Fort St. George.

Major General Dalzell, Commanding the Presidency Division, will be pleased from time to time to make application for Passages for all Officers and Soldiers, belonging to His Majesty's Regiments, serving under the Presidency of Madras, who may now be at Calcutta on Leave, or doing Duty in Fort William, as likewise for the Transport of all Soldiers belonging to the Bengal Presidency, whether destined for the Upper Provinces, or for Rangoon.

During the Absence of Head-Quarters from Calcutta, the Acting Brigade Mejor to the King's Troops will, with reference to General Orders of the 31st March 1814, consider himself under the special Orders of the General or other Officer Commanding Presidency Division, and will, under his guidance, execute all the duties of Brigade Major as far as the King's Troops are concerned.

Adverting to the 8th Paragraph of General Orders of the 2d of August last, Major General Dalzell will be pleased, at the proper time, to take the necessary steps for sending to Great Britain the Invalids and Time-expired Soldiers of the present Season and their Families, as soon after the whole shall be collected at Fort William as conveniently practicable.

Whenever any Detachment of His Majesty's Troops shall be held ready to Embark for Rangoon, the Acting Brigade Major will put himself in direct communication with the Secretary to the Embarkation Committee, as well as also in the cases of Officers whose Corps may be serving in Ava, and are in progress of joining.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to appoint Mr. William Tulloh to do duty as a Volunteer with His Majesty's 14th Regiment.

Lieutenant Butt, of the 2d Battalion 1st or Royal Regiment, will do duty with the party of His Majesty's 47th and 87th Regiment; about to Embark for Rangoon, and will proceed with it, for the purpose of rejoining his own Corps at Prome, Lieutenant Butt will immediately place himself under the Orders of Major Dennie.

By Order of tha Right Honorable the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON *A. G.*

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 21st November 1825

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Officers and Men of His Majesty's 38th Regiment, landed from the *Bussorah Merchant*, are to be immediately united to the Detachments under Major Dennie, in Fort William with those of other Corps, the Man of the 31st Regiment excepted, who will join his own Corps.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *A. G.*

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 23d November 1825.

GENERAL ORDERS.

With reference to Government General Orders of the 18th Instant, Lieutenant the Honorable Jeffrey Amherst will proceed to the Upper Provinces, by Dawk, for the purpose of joining his Corps.

Major-General Dalzell will be pleased to act as President to the Widows' Fund Committee of His Majesty's Army Serving in India, during the absence of Head-Quarters from Calcutta.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to appoint Mr. Samuel Fisher to do duty as a Volunteer with His Majesty's 11th Light Dragoons.

Mr. Fisher is directed to proceed and join the Regiment without delay.

The Appointment by Lieutenant General Bowser, of Lieut. Stewart, of His Majesty's 46th Regiment, to act as Quarter-Master to that Corps from the 4th August last, vice Acting Quarter-Master Madigan deceased, is confirmed.

Major Dennie's Regimental Order of the 2d July last, appointing Lieutenant Sutherland, of His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, to act as Adjutant to that Corps, is confirmed as a temporary arrangment.

Brigadier General Sir Archibald Campbell's Orders of the undermentioned dates, are confirmed.

6th August 1824.—Appointing Assistant Surgeon Henderson, M. D. His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, to the Medical charge of the 41st Regiment during the absence of Surgeon Cowen on Medical Certificate.

29th October 1825.—Directing Assistant Surgeon Perrott to assume Medical charge of the 41st Regiment; Assistant Surgeon Henderson of the 13th Light Infantry, and Assistant Surgeon Griffiths that of the 47th Regiment.

The Leave of Absence granted by Brigadier General (now Major General,) Sir Archbald Campbell to the undermentioned Officers, are confirmed:

Staff—Brigadier General McCreagh, Lieut. Col. 13th Light Infantry, from 1st Nov. 1825 to 28th Feb. 1826, to proceed to Calcutta for the benefit of his health.

38th Regiment—Major Evans, from 2d Nov. 1825, to proceed to Calcutta in anticipation of Leave to Europe.

Lieut. Hawkins, of His Majesty's 44th Regt. and Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier Gen. Morison, has permission to be Absent from his Corps for Four Months, from the first of Dec. next, with Leave to visit Bareilly on urgent Private Affairs.

Captain Poyntz, of H. M's. 67th Regt. having ceased to be on the Staff from the date of demise of the late Major General Sir David Ochterlony, that Officer is to be considered as being on Leave in progress to rejoin his Regiment, via Calcutta, from the 15th of July last, to the 19th Inst. when he was appointed Acting Brigade Major to the King's Troops.

Detachment Orders by Captain Ainsworth; Commanding a Detachment of His Majesty's 11th Light Dragoons, and 14th Foot, under date the 3d Instant, appointing Serjeants James Burnell, and P. Niblett, of H. M. 14th Regiment, the former to act as Serjeant Major and the latter as Quarter Master Serjeant to the Detachment, are confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Excellency The Commander in Chief's leave of Absence for the reasons assigned:

54th Regiment—Captain Mandilina, from 15th November to 18th January 1826, to remain at the Presidency on Medical Certificate.

59th Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel McGregor, from 6th November to 1st December, to remain at Cawnpore on Medical Certificate.

46th Regiment—Ensign Taylor, from Date of Embarkation for 2 years, to Europe, on Private Affairs.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *A. G.*

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 25th November 1125.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Details belonging to His Majesty's 44th and 54th Regiments, arrived from Arracan under the Charge of Ensigns Ormsby, of the 1st or Royal Regiments, and Moorehouse, 13th Light Infantry, are to be immediately made over to Major Dennie, except such of them as are Sick, who will be sent into the General Hospital of course.

Serjeant Bailey.
Corporal Hill.
Private Mathews.
Private Potter.

The Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates named in the Margin, belonging to the 13th Light Infantry, who arrived from Rangoon Sick, being now reported as recovered, will immediately join the Detachment of that Corps under the Command of Major Dennie. The Acting Brigade Major to the King's Troops, will, accordingly, make over these men to that Officer, together with their Accounts and all other Documents respecting them.

Cornet Penn, of the 16th Lancers, and Ensign Budd, of His Majesty's 14th Regiment, arrived from England, will take immediate steps for proceeding to join their respective Corps, in the Upper Provinces.

Captain Whitle, of the 59th Regiment, will proceed in charge of Invalids to England, and will hold himself in readiness accordingly.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *A. G.*

We give in another part of our paper extracts of a letter from Bordeaux dated the 8th July, from which it appears that the French market is bare of Indigo, and the writer of the letter entertains the opinion that the price of Indigo will remain high in that country.

The next vintage of Wine was expected to fall short in quantity, but it is hoped the quality will be good.

[*Ben. Hur. Nov.* 19.

It is rumoured that an order for raising twelve new Regiments has passed Council. The exigencies of the service may no doubt require this addition to our Military Arm; but we doubt, if steps towards it are as yet so far advanced.

The circumstances, which a few months ago rendered inexpedient the publication of the Proclamation, sent into Bhurtpore by the late Sir David Ochterlony, on the breaking out of the disturbances, which have now kindled into active war, having been so materially changed, we feel ourselves at liberty to favour our readers with this document---the more so, as it throws a little light on the origin of the contest; ---and fully establishes the justice and necessity of the measures, now pursuing towards Doorjun Sal. The Proclamation along with Letters from Sir David was sent in, as soon as the intelligence of the insurrection that had broken out came to the General's ears; but they were returned to him unread. It has been stated erroneously in the Original Quarterly Review, that DOORJUN is the uncle of BULWUNT SINGH—the rightful Rajah; he is his cousin, and son of a brother of the late BULDEO SINGH, who before his death entertained the most serious apprehensions of what has now occurred, and with the view of preventing it obtained from the British Government the *Killaat* of investiture, at the hands of Sir DAVID OCHTERLONY:—

(*SEAL.*)

The Faithful Servant of Muhummud Akber, Shah Badshah Ghazy General---Sir DAVID OCHTERLONY, *Bart. Buhadur---Jufur Jung Nuseer Addoulah, Muneer Al-mulk, the Great Sirdar.*

"Proclamation addressed to the Chiefs of the Bhurtpore Government, and to all the Attendants, Dependants, Officers of Regiments---Risalahdars---and other authorities, Military and Civil, in the Service of the Bhurtpore Government.

"Be it known to all persons in the Territory of Bhurtpore, that the deceased Muharajah BULDEO SINGH Buhadur, through wisdom and foresight, appointed in his life time his beloved Son Muharaja BULWUNT SINGH Buhadur, to succeed him on the throne, and solicited from the Company a Khilaat, or Robe of inauguration.---This request was complied with, by the English Government, from a sense of justice; and the Robe was accordingly bestowed by the Governor General through me---I proceeded in person to the Fort of Bhurtpore, and invested Muharaja Bulwunt Singh with the Robe in public Durbar, with the approbation of all, and in presence of Muharaja Buldeo Singh Buhadur, his Brothers, relations, followers, &c. From this period Bulwunt Singh was taken under the protection and care of the British Government. I immediately went from Bhurtpore, to Dihlee, and Muharaja Buldeo Singh having retired to *Gower Dhun*, died there.

"Soon after his death some Officers of the army, and men connected with the Fort of Bhurtpore, from wickedness and folly, and being also excited to disobedience and rebellion by Kower DURJUN SAL (Son of the deceased Rao Luchmun Singh) kindled the flame of war and strife to such a pitch, that they even spilt blood, and committed murder. At length Kower Durjun Sal obtained admission into the Fort of Bhurtpore.

"On this account I have addressed you---it is well known to you all, that Muharaja BULWUNT SING Buhadur, agreeably to the custom and usage of the Government---is the lawful and proper heir.---On this subject there is no doubt in the minds of people of any section.---It is therefore incumbent on all the servants and followers of this Government, to unite in eradicating and expelling the said Kower DURJUN SAL, and not in any way to permit his interference in the Government of Bhurtpore. ---It is also proper, that you should devote yourselves day and night to the guarding and preserving the life of your lawful master BULWUNT SINGH---by acting thus, your good services will be proved both to the Company and the Muharaja.

"If you succeed in expelling the aforesaid Kower DURJUN SAL, before the arrival of the Company's victorious army, it will be exceedingly proper and extremely gratifying to the British Government; you will then gain the favor of Government and of the Muharaja.---But if in consequence of his having obtained possession, it is not now in your power to expel him; in this case, it is fit that all the servants and dependants of the Government should exert themselves to the utmost, for the preservation of BUL[redacted]INGH and his Mother.

"Keep [redacted] and rest perfectly satisfied [redacted] English army [redacted] hand, and will [redacted] appear for the purpose of affording assistance to the Muharaja, and expelling Kower DURJ[redacted]N SINGH.---The utmost caution and circumspection is necessary, however, in the interim, that no injury may happen to the Muharaja: otherwise relations and those about the Government of Bhurtpore will in the eyes of all people be disgraced and degraded---their ingratitude will also be fully established.---Let all act according to this Proclamation."

[*John Bull, November* 23.

GENERAL ORDERS, PROME, OCTOBER 20, 1825.---The Commander of the Forces has this moment received information too circumstantial in its details to be neglected, tho' almost too atrocious in its nature to be credited, being in substance that the Burman army is now on full march towards us with a view to a General attack on our position, and that they are executing this movement under express orders from the King of *Ava*, in open and shameful violation of an armstice concluded under the authority of the Commanding Generals of both armies, on the basis of the plighted faith of their respective Governments.

[*Ben. Hur. November* 23.

TOTAL FAILURE OF SIR WILLIAM CONGREV'S ROCKETS IN INDIA.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

SIR,---Eighteen months have elapsed since a warm controvery was waged in the Newspapers of this Presidency on the subject of War Rockets. One of the writers under the signature of Shrapnell contended that the Rockets of Captain Parlby of the Bengal Artillery were inferior to Sir William Congreve's, from not possessing the same extent of range. But another writer under the signature of Civilis, attributed this superiority in the Congreve Rockets to the advantages which Sir William possessed over his rival in funds, workmen, and machinery. He also alleged, that if the countenance shewn by the late Mr. Adam to Capt. Parlby should be continued, that he would soon be enabled to manufacture Rockets, whose range should equal those of Sir William's, and he asserted, and the asssertion was not denied by Shrapnell, that in accuracy of direction, the Parlby far surpassed the Congreve Rocket.

But the most important point on which the two writers were at issue was, whether the effects of an Indian climate would not render a

Rocket, kept for any length of time, unserviceable. Civilis urged, that if Rockets were manufactured by Sir William in England, there must of course be always a large store of them here, and he asserted that a single hot season would so affect the composition, that instead of burning they would all explode: this was denied by Shrapnell, but I do not remember, that he ever attempted to explain the fact urged against him by his opponent, namely, that the Rocket Corps at one of the Sister Presidencies had been disbanded as useless, from the repeated explosions of the Rockets.

It was on this latter ground, that Civilis urged the expediency of having a Rocket manufactory established in India to obviate the necessity of keeping a store, and to furnish fresh supplies as occasion might require. If the reasoning of Civilis was correct as to the effects of climate on the Rocket, both writers must have concurred on the propriety of such an establishment, as they agreed that the introduction of the weapon would be of the last importance to the Indian Military Service.

I have given this short sketch of an old controversy for the benefit of those among your readers, by whom it might have never been read or may have been forgotten. But the period has now arrived when the subject of this dispute, however lightly thought of then, has become a matter of deep interest.

Dangers at a distance rarely alarm, but present peril can quickly dissipate the apathy of blind confidence or heedlessness.

An event has now happened, what places beyond the power of contradiction, the correctness of what was stated by the writer of Civilis, *that Rockets kept in India would never be fit for service, and that they must be manufactured fresh and fresh.* Within this last month the Rocket Corps at Meerut was ordered to prepare to march against Bhurtpoor, and the officers and men were already anticipating a repetition of those achievements, which have rendered memorable the sieges of Copenhagen, Flushing and Algiers: previous to marching, it was directed that experiments should be tried to ascertain in what condition the Rockets were.---For two days these experiments were continued, during which time forty four Rockets were fired, AND THE WHOLE OF THEM BURST. The disappointed officers of the Brigade has reluctantly admitted that a fresh Rocket only can be of any use in India, and the corps has been virtually broken up, the General having ordered, that the Rockets are not to be taken to Bhurtpoor, and that the men are to be drafted into the Horse Artillery.

It is now too late to repair the great loss, which the approaching operations must sustain from the want of the Rocket Brigade---and much as the circumstance is to be regretted, I admit that it is solely attributable to the singular effects of our India climate. It is climate. It is true that [illegible] anonymous writer distinctly foretold that [illegible] which has now taken place, but it is [illegible] that another anonymous [illegible] tried that it could [illegible] found practise in our [illegible] seemed to understa[illegible] it is now no longer "[illegible] they treated---but [illegible] punished," for experience [illegible] days, and under our own eyes [illegible] the assertion of Civilis to be true, "that a Rocket Brigade in India will be a useless expence, unless a manufactory be established to furnish fresh supplies as occasion may require."

I remain, Sir, Your obedient servant.

CHAMERA-OBSCURA.

[*Ben. Hur. 26th November.*

Letters from the Upper Provinces speak generally of the probability of the Army, now taking the field, finding occupation, after Bhurtpore shall have fallen into our possession. There are said to be thirteen, or fourteen other Forts to reduce, some of them of considerable strength; but it would seem more probable, that on Bhurtpore being reduced, the weaker Rajahs now in a state of insurrection, will see the wisdom of submitting. Some of our letters bespeak the persuasion of the writers, that on the near approach of our immense, and well provided force, DOORJUN SAL himself will yet submit. If it is true, however, that he has usurped the Guddy, and dethroned BULWUNT SINGH, since the withdrawing of the force under the late Sir DAVID OCHTERLONY, he may have committed himself too far to draw back, and may rather risk a siege, than surrender.

The arrival of the *Nancy* from Bourdeaux, the 11th August, puts us in possession of some mercantile intelligence, and quotes the market in France for the produce of this country, as improving, and likely to be still farther favourable. Letters of the 5th August state, that owing to the law having passed, by which the duties on Indigo imported direct into France, are lowered, the price of the article had advanced as high as 19fr. 50c. duty paid. The July London sale had gone off at good prices, though somewhat lower than the former ---12s 9d. may be quoted as the price given for the better qualities of Indigo.

We have not yet received our letters from Java, by the vessel just arrived from Batavia the 10th October. The accounts brought by this vessel can scarcely fail to be important. We hope the rumour is unfounded, that she has been sent express with dispatches for this Government, craving assistance.

[*John Bull November 24.*

The last arrival from Rangoon has brought very little news from our Army in Ava.

On the 3d of November, His Majesty's Royal Regiment had embarked on board the boats of the Flotilla, and proceeded to Yeoundoon, to occupy the position pointed out for them by Brigadier General COTTON.

About the 22d of October, one of the guides went to Meeaday by water, in the boat of a trader, and remained at that place six days. Whilst he was there, he heard that at Maloon, under Maimaboo, there were only 4000 men; at Pullo, on this side of Meeaday 6000, together with 30 guns of all sorts, some mounted on the hills, and some on the back of the river. He also heard, that 6000 men had been detached to proceed round by the Tongou road towards Poundah, and thence to Shewadoou. At Patto, on the right bank, there were, with the Chuddawoon, 3000 men, and 4000 had gone inland towards Maindoon.

It was said, that the Concubine-Queen's brother, Chulla-Mainza-Mauno-Maindagie, who had been nominated Generalissimo of the Burmese army, was proceeding down from Ava, with 6000 men, and and had reached Pagham.

From the same source we learn, that the Prince of Sarrawaddy had crossed from Memboo to Muggooah, on the left bank, with only a few of his own followers, and that orders had been received from Ava, directing the Keant-Keaun-bo to be sent from Meeaday immediately to Ava, dressed in female attire, for having represented to the Golden Feet that he would attack the English, and failed to do so.

It also appears that a petition had been sent up to the King from the KEE-WOONGEE and Chiefs at Meeaday, but the nature of the answer, if any had been received, had not transpired.

We understand that a Government Express to Bombay, of the evening of the 28th Ultimo, arrived early on the morning of the 9th Instant at that Presidency, having accomplished the run of 1308 miles in little more than eleven days and a half.

[*Govt. Gazette, November 28.*

We have heard of nothing particular either from Rangoon or Bhurtpore. By the way, with reference to the latter place, a Correspondent asks a question, which we should like to see answered. It is reported that the chief insurgent against the British authority sent a bullet and a gold mohur to Sir DAVID OCHTERLONY.—Query: What interpretation does this admit of?

The Supreme Court was crouded at an early hour on Friday, at the trial of MICHAEL HEAVEY and JAMES PALINE, Privates in H. M. 87th Regiment, accused of murder. *Michael Heavey* was first placed at the bar. His demeanour appeared confident, if not hardened. During confinement he evinced but little sensibility of the lamentable situation in which he was placed, and expressed little or no regret for the crime of which he was accused.

The chain of circumstantial evidence against him was clear, and the jury found a verdict of *guilty*. He stood erect while it was pronounced, and though not a muscle of his countenance moved, it appeared to us that he turned a little pale.

After quitting the Court room his conduct below stairs evinced some levity, but we have reason to believe it was *forced*.

Paline during his confinement had been very penitent, and the knowledge of this circumstance had interested many in his favor, who were not likely to feel so much for his more hardened brother in crime.

He conducted himself with propriety at this trial, and heard the terrible word *guilty* pronounced by the jury, unmoved.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice, about half past 4 P. M., but on the black cap, and passed the dreadful sentence of the law in a most impressive manner. We have endeavoured to give a report of the proceedings, but as our Reporter is but young in his line, we trust our readers will consider with indulgence his first effort, which, considering his inexperience, we trust will be found not unworthy their regard.

We particularly regret, that circumstances have put it out of our power to give the speeches of the Advocate General for the prosecution, which were fine specimens of the mode in which a duty that must be repulsive to a man of fine feelings, ought to be discharged. They combined a vigilant consideration for the rights of the *Law*, with perfect impartiality between its claims and the lamentable state in which the accused stood.

We are not without hopes that one of our cotemporaries may be able to present a pretty correct report of Sir CHAS GREY's speech to the criminals, which, as we stated was most impressive, and, we trust, had a proper effect upon the minds of those to whom it was more immediately addressed. Indeed, no person of well constituted mind could listen to it without a deep sense of the awful truths it conveyed.

Heavey listened to the dreadful sentenee in an erect posture, looking the Judge directly in the face. *Paline*, on the other hand had his eyes fixed on the ground. During his Lordship's speech, every eye was directed to the malefactors, and a pin might be heard to drop on the ground.

Shortly afterwards, we had a few words conversation with the criminals, and we doubt not that it will afford satisfaction to the jury to learn, that they expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with their sentence.

Since their sentence, we are happy to say the poor creatures appear to have conducted themselves in a manner becoming their lamentable situation.

[*India Gaz. 28th November* 1825.

We understand His Majesty has been pleased to confer he dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain, on His Excellency Sir THOMAS MUNRO, Governor of Fort St. George.

Yesterday a most impressive Sermon was preached at the Cathedral by the Lord Bishop, when a collection was made in aid of the Funds of Bishop's College. The collection in Church amounted to 3,500 Rupees.

We are endebted to the *Hurkaru* for a very voluminous report of the trial of *Heavey* and *Paulin* for murder. The unfortunate men were executed this morning at the Cooley Bazar, in pursuance of their sentences.

[*John Bull, November 28.*

Singapore Intelligence.

JAVA.—Accounts have been received from Samarang down to the 17th of September four days later than the information contained in the earlier columns of this number. The army of the Prince of Serang had advanced within a few miles of the Town of Samarang after burning Damak and destroying the Bridges between it and the last mentioned place. Genl. Van Geem with 600 Europeans and 2000 Native Troops had advanced against him, but his march was greatly impeded by the construction of the bridges: these obstacles will be increased when he is compelled to pursue the insurgent forces over the almost trackless fields of marsh rice and through the villages, every one of which, embosomed in a thick wood of fruit or ornamental trees, and generally surrounded by a hedge of bamboos, constitutes in fact a strong post or natural fortification of no mean strength. Against such an enemy artillery is impracticable, and Cavalry useless. Light troops and the bayonet only can avail.

On the 12th Instant an attempt was made to set fire to the town of Samarang in which it is alleged that *Adipati Adimangolo* and his Son the *Raden Saleh* have been implicated. These two persons have been seized and imprisoned on board the Dutch Men of war in the roads. The *Raden Shukur*, the second Son of the *Adipati* effected his escape and joined the insurgents taking the title of *Pangeran Wadone*. Some of our readers are aware that *Adimangolo* was Regent or Chief of Samarang during the British administration, and that his Sons just named are the two youths educated at Calcutta by the late lamented and highly gifted Earl of Minto. *Adimangolo*, it is scarcely necessary to observe to those who knew him, was considered by the English as a man of prudence, discernment and extended views, far beyond all his Countrymen; and it is well known that through his sagacity & industry he had become the wealthiest Javanese subject of the European Government. Soon after the restoration of the Netherland authority, however, he fell under its displeasure, and with the principal Members of his family, he has been degraded from office for several years. Mr. Crawfurd in his work gives the following character of this Chief's family, drawn it may be presumed from his personal knowledge of them in 1816. "The influence of this character was most remarkably displayed in the family of *Adimangolo*, chief of the province of Samarang, a man for vigour of understanding, for sagacity and intelligence, far superior to all his countrymen. This respectable Chieftain bestowed the most unwearied attention upon the education of his whole family. His wife, born a Princess, whom, according to the custom of the Country, he espoused while yet a girl, he educated, to make her a rational and equal companion, and both she and his three daughters made preficiency in Arabic literature, and were skilled in that of their own Country. Two of his Sons, upon whom he had bestowed all the education that Java could afford, were sent by him to an English seminary in Calcutta under the protection of the late lamented Earl of Minto, where they made surprising progress. The eldest, *Raden Saleh*, a youth about sixteen, read and wrote the English language with facility, and propriety, and, with the help of a fine ear, acquired so accurate a pronounciation, that his language could not easily be discerned from that of a well educated English youth. That this was not a mere mechanical acquirement, was satisfactorily proved by the good sense and acuteness of his observations; and it must be acknowledged, that, upon the whole, he afforded a most flattering and interesting example of what a liberal education might effect upon the character of the inhabitants of the Indian Islands."

English News.

THE ARMY.

Major-General Sir HUDSON LOWE, K. C. B. his been appointed to Ceylon, vice Major-General Sir JAMES CAMPBELL, K. C. B.

Detachments belonging to the 5th, 16th, 21st, 23d, 35th, 41th, 45th, 46th, 48th, 85th, and 89th, Regiments of Foot, the East India Company's Artillery and Infantry, embarked on the 21st ult. at Cork, for England.

Detachments belonging to the 5th, 6th, 8th, 12th 13th, 24th, 38th, 41st 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 54th, 55th, 57th, 59th, 69th 70th, 85th, 89th, 97th, 98th and 99th, Regiments of Foot, the East India Company's Artillery and Infantry, embarked on the 24th ult. at Dublin, for Bristol.

COURTS-MARTIAL AT JAMAICA.

At a General Court-Martial held at Up Park Camp Barracks Jamaica on the 27th December, 1824, and continued by adjournment to the 19th January, 1825, Captain THEOBALD O'DOHERTY, of the 91st Regiment of Foot, was arraigned upon three Charges.—

First, "For conduct unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman in having stated to Quarter-Master M'Lean, of the 91st Regiment, some time in the month of November last, that he, Captain O'Doherty, had furnished Mr. M'Neil, late Lieutenant Colonel of the 91st Regiment, with documents to prove that Lieutenant Barnes had thrown a glass of wine in Lieut-Colonel M'Donald's face; and that he Lieut.-Colonel M'Donald, had taken no further notice of it, than by reprimanding Lieutenant Barnes on the morning parade."

Second, "For stating to Captain Richardson, of the 91st Regiment, some time about the mouth of June last, that Ensign, now Lieutenant Barnes, threw some wine in Lieut.-Colonel M'Donald's face, at a dinner party at the Royal Artillery Mess in Port Royal."

"Such false statements tending to lower Lieutenant Colonel M'Donald, his superior Officer, in the estimation of the Officers of the Corps, and to deprive him of that influence, authority, and command, necessary to the discharge of his duty as a Field Officer of the 91st Regiment; and, consequently, highly prejudicial to his Majesty's service."

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision:

"The Court having most maturely and deliberately weighed and considered the evidence of the documents brought forward in support of the prosecution; as also the prisoner's defence, and the evidence adduced in support thereof, is of opinion as follows;

"With respect to the first Charge, viz. [illegible] conduct unbecoming the character of an O[illegible] and a Gentleman, in having stated to [illegible] Master M'Lean, of the 91st Regiment, som[illegible] in the month of November last, that he, Capt[illegible] O'Doherty had furnished Mr. M'Neil, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 91st Regiment, with docu[illegible]ments to prove that Lieutenant Barnes had throw[illegible] a glass of wine in Lieutenant-Colonel M'Donald[illegible] face; and that he, Lieutenant-Colonel M'Donal[illegible] had taken no further notice of it, than by repr[illegible]manding Lieutenant Barnes on the morning P[illegible] rade;---The Court is of opinion, that he, the pr[illegible] soner, Captain Theobald O'Doherty, of the 91[illegible] Regiment, is Guilty of the said First Charge."

"With respect to the Second Charge, viz. St[illegible]ting to Captain Richardson, of the 91st Regimen[illegible] some time about the month of June last, that E[illegible]sign, now Lieutenant Barnes, threw some wine [illegible] Lieutenant-Colonel M'Donald's face, at a din[illegible] party, at the Royal Artillery Mess in Port Roy[illegible] The Court is also of opinion, that the prisone[illegible] Captain Theobald O'Doherty, is Guilty of t[illegible] said Second Charge."

"The Court having found the prisoner G[illegible]ty of both the Charges preferred against him, [illegible]ing in breach of the Articles of War, does th[illegible]fore sentence him, the prisoner, Captain T[illegible] bald O'Doherty, of the 91st Regiment, to [illegible] dismissed his Majesty's service.

"However painful it must always be to a C[illegible] to find itself under the necessity of animadver[illegible] on the conduct of an evidence, yet this C[illegible] would consider itself wanting in that duty w[illegible] it owes to the service were it to close its proc[illegible]ings without noticing the very extraordinary [illegible] vacillating manner in which Captain Richard[illegible] of the 91st Regiment, gave his testimony, a[illegible] pears on the face of these proceedings. The C[illegible] cannot help expressing its surprise, that an O[illegible] of Captain Richardson's rank and length o[illegible] vice, could have any other than one impres[illegible] after hearing such an accusation as he swears [illegible] tain O'Doherty made against his superior Offi[illegible] yet Captain Richardson states, in one part o[illegible] evidence, that it made no impression on him at [illegible] time, but it did afterwards; and in another p[illegible] that it did make an impression on him at the [illegible] but he never thought of it afterwards. This str[illegible] inconsistency on the part of Captain Richar[illegible] (although it could not shake the direct testim[illegible] that he gave of Captain O'Doherry's having n[illegible] the statement of which he had been found gu[illegible] the Court cannot pass over without remark."

"It it equally painful to the Court to r[illegible] to the evidence of Major Creighton; whe[illegible] it would appear, that the report of a gla[illegible] wine having been thrown in Lieutenant-Co[illegible] M'Donald's face had come to that Offi[illegible] knowledge from two sources; and the Court [illegible] not but regret that an Officer of Major Creigh[illegible] rank and standing in the Army, should not [illegible] immediately called upon the informants to [illegible] up their authority of such reports, and also [illegible] municated the circumstance without delay t[illegible] Commanding Officer."

His MAJESTY was pleased to approve and [illegible] firm the finding and sentence of the Court.

His MAJESTY was further pleased to comm[illegible] that, in consequence of the serious animadver[illegible] passed by the Court upon the conduct of Ca[illegible] Richardson, and Brevet-Major Creighton, o[illegible] 91st Regiment, which animadversions appear [illegible] amply-borne out by the minutes of their evi[illegible] upon the trial of Captain O'Doherty, these O[illegible] shall be required to send in their resignations [illegible] a view to their retiring from his Majesty's s[illegible] by the sale of their respective Commissions.

At a General Court-Martial held at Up [illegible] Camp, Jamaica, on the 24th of January, [illegible] and continued by adjournments to the 27th [illegible] same month, Lieutenant Thomas Giddy M'I[illegible] of the 91st Regiment, was arraigned.—

"For conduct unbecoming the character [illegible] Officer and a Gentleman, by putting in cir[illegible] on, some time about the months or June or [illegible] 1823, and subsequently, a report to the f[illegible] ing effect, viz.—That Lieutenant, then E[illegible] Barnes, had thrown a glass of wine in Lieut[illegible] Colonel then Major, M'Donald's face; an[illegible] he, Lieutenant-Colonel M'Donald, had tak[illegible] further notice of it than by reprimanding [illegible] tenant Barnes on the morning parade; alt[illegible] Lieutenant M'Intyre had stated to Lieu[illegible] Burne, of the 91st Regiment, in a conve[illegible] with that Officer, some time about the said [illegible] of June, 1823, that Lieut. Barnes had acci[illegible] ly sprinkled some wine over Lieutenant-C[illegible] M'Donald, at the Royal Artillery Mess [illegible] Royal, for which he, Lieutenant Barne[illegible] reprimanded on the morning parade by [illegible] mant-Colonel M'Donald. Such false report[illegible] highly prejudicial to the character of Lieu[illegible] Colonel M'Donald, his superior Officer. t[illegible] to lower him in the estimation of the Offic[illegible] the Corps, and to deprive him of that influ[illegible] authority, and command, which as a Field O[illegible] of the 91st Regiment, he ought to have; g[illegible] to the injury of his Majesty's service."

Upon which Charge the Court came to t[illegible] lowing decision;—

"The Court having maturely and delibe[illegible] weighed and considered the evidence addu[illegible] support of the prosecution, together with wh[illegible] prisoner has stated in his defence, and the evi[illegible] thereon, is of opinion that he, the prisoner, [illegible] tenant Thomas Giddy M'Intyre, of the 91[illegible] giment, is Not Guilty of so much of the C[illegible] preferred against him as is comprised with[illegible] following words, viz. Conduct unbecomi[illegible] character of an Officer and a Gentleman, b[illegible] ting in circulation, some time about the [illegible] of June or July, 1823, a report to the fol[illegible] effect, viz. That Lieutenant, then Ensign, [illegible] had thrown a glass of wine in Li[illegible] Colonel, then Major, M'Donald's fac[illegible] he, Lieutenant-Colonel M Donald, had[illegible]

further notice of it than by reprimanding Lieutenant Barnes on the morning parade.

"The Court has been induced to pass the above very lenient sentence against the prisoner, from its appearing, by the evidence adduced on the part of the prosecution, that Lieutenant M'Intyre was not actuated by any hostile or improper feeling towards Lieut.-Colonel McDonald, in making the statement of which he has been found guilty, such statement having been induced by Major Creighton's (his then Commanding Officer) inquiries as to the character of the Officers composing the detachment at Port Royal, as far as regarded their military duties, and of Mr. Barnes in particular, to whom his attention had been drawn by his being from a parade."

[illegible]JESTY has been pleased to approve and confirm the finding and sentence of the Court, and to command that Lieut. M'Intyre shall be admonished to be more cautious not to encourage or repeat statements which may have a tendency to affect the character of any Officer, more especially that of an Officer commanding a Regiment, which it is so peculiarly necessary should be upheld and protected by all serving under his immediate orders.

His MAJESTY has been further pleased to express his opinion upon this and Captain O'Doherty's Court-Martial, that the attempt made as has been exposed in the proceedings, to prejudice the character of the meritorious Officer now in command of the 91st Regiment, has not been less malicious than the accusation itself has been proved to be false and unworthy.

"With respect to the remaining part of the Charge, the Court is of opinion that the prisoner, Lieutenant T. G. M'Intyre, is Guilty of stating, subsequently to the month of June or July, 1823, that Lieutenant, then Ensign, Barnes had thrown a glass of wine in Lieutenant-Colonel, then Major, M'Donald's face; but the Court does acquit him of stating that Lieutenant Colonel Macdonald had taken no further notice of it, than by reprimanding Lieutenant Barnes on the morning parade."

"The Court having found the prisoner guilty of so much of the charge preferred against him as is above recorded, and which being in breach of the Articles of War, it does, by virtue thereof, sentence him, the prisoner, Lieutenant Thomas Giddy M'Intyre, of the 91st Regiment, to be severely reprimanded in such manner as his Majesty may be pleased to direct."

The 2d Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, which is at present stationed in Dublin, has completed its augmentation establishment.

Detachments of Recruits belonging to the 6th, 21st, 31st, 41st, 45th, 47th, 54th, 59th, 60th, 69th, 70th, 71th, 74th, 82d, 93th, 94th, and Royal Staff Corps, arrived in town on Wednesday, from Scotland, and marched this morning from Westminster to the Depots of their respective Battalions.

The 10th (the Prince of Wales's Own) Royal Regiment (Hussars) will, on the completion of the Barracks at Exeter, march from Bristol and Stroud to that station.

DUBLIN, JULY 19.—Yesterday the 3d Dragoon Guards, 15th Hussars, Royal Artillery, 3d Foot Guards, 42d Highlanders, and 22d Infantry, were reviewed in the Phœnix Park, by Sir Colquhoun Grant. The day was intensely hot, and few fashionables were on the ground, as the intention to manœuvre the troops was not publicly announced. A sham battle was gone through with infinite skill, and not an accident attended it. The troops were under arms for a considerable time, and were attended to by the General with his well known zeal for the preservation of discipline, and the advancement of the science of warfare. The cavalry dashed forward in fine order, and were checked by the well served cannonading of the highly useful park of artillery. The infantry formed into solid squares, and, with the dragoons and hussars, accomplished the modern movements in eschelon, to the admiration of the entire field. The firing of the whole line was strikingly effective, and added to the general effect considerably. Sir Walter Scott and his family were present.—The distinguished Bar onet excited great attention; he sat in an open barouche, and appeared to be greatly interested at the martial scene before him. To one so refined in judgment—to whom the panoply of war, from the period of Richard Cœur de Lion, down to the battle of Culloden, has been so much the object of study, the scene may naturally be supposed to possess no common interest. General Egerton was present in plain clothes. General Taylor was mistaken throughout the review for Marshal Macdonald.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER,—JULY 11.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS ON THE STATE OF IRELAND.

That the Committee have proceeded, in obedience to the orders of the House, to examine such persons as appeared best qualified to afford information upon the various points respecting the state of Ireland, which fell within the scope of the inquiry they were directed to pursue.

As the inquiry has been proceeding, they have thought it desirable to lay before the House, the whole of the evidence, which will be accompanied with an Index, affording convenient means of reference.

In the present advanced state of the Sessions, they do not feel themselves enabled to do more than to select, from the mass of information which has been brought before them, some of the subjects to which it appears to them to be advisable that the attention of Government and of Parliament should be more especially directed.

With respect to the civil disabilities of the Roman Catholics, they have examined a considerable number of persons, of various professions and of different stations in life, in order to afford to the House all the information which it was in their power to collect; but they abstain from making any observations upon that evidence, because they are persuaded that, upon a subject of such paramount importance, and connected with such great constitutional questions, it was the intention of the House that their duty should be confined to the collection of information.

It is material likewise to observe, that little evidence has been taken upon the subject of education. This duty had already been delegated to Commissioners, whose Report, which appears to the Committee to contain most valuable information upon the branch of this subject relating to the education of the poor, has lately been presented to the House: and they understand that the future inquiries of the Commissioners will be directed to other branches, and will bring the whole under the view of the Government and of Parliament.

The Committee have received a great body of evidence on the actual state of the relations between landlord and tenant, and are of opinion, that the whole of that most important subject is deserving of the attentive consideration of Parliament. Amongst the great evils existing in the present state of these relations, are represented to be the minute division of land; the number of persons who intervene between the head landlord and the immediate occupier; the extreme difficulty of preventing the sub-letting of land, and the power possessed by every intermediate landlord, as well as the principal landlord, to distrain upon the occupying tenant. It is for the wisdom of Parliament to consider, whether any and what improvement in the law relating to these subjects may be expedient or practicable. Many valuable suggestions on these, as well as other points respecting the relations between landlord and tenant, will be found in the evidence. The Committee observe with satisfaction, that the increasing intelligence of landlords is now endeavonring to apply a gradual remedy to the subdivision of land; and they cannot but entertain a confident expectation, that for the mutual benefit of both landlord and tenant, this remedy will be as extensively applied as the nature of existing contracts, and the comfort and well being of the people, will permit.

The extent of the burthens brought upon the country by the present system of Grand Jury Presentments has long been a subject of complaint. Various suggestions have been made for the improvement of this system, and some of the abuses to which it was liable have been partially corrected by the Legislature. It is stated, however, that more is still necessary to be done; that the mode of deciding what works are to be undertaken, of regulating the expenditure, and of passing the accounts, is still in many respects imperfect. It appears at all events desirable, that if it should be found expedient to continue to intrust these functions to Grand Juries, the publicity of that portion of their proceedings which relates to the levying and expenditure of the public money should be effectually provided for. It has also been suggested, that the charges of Grand Jury assessments, for objects of a permanent nature, ought to fall in future leases upon landlords and tenants in their due proportion.

It has been strongly urged, that the criminal and civil business of the Quarter Sessions should be kept entirely separate, and that all the criminal business should be first disposed of, so as to release the Magistrates, who are called together for that portion of the business belonging to the Quarter Sessions, instead of retaining them and the Juries and the witnesses, to their own great inconvenience, and the increased expense of prosecutions.

It has been suggested as an improvement, that the assistant Barristers should not practise as Counsel in the counties where they sit upon the Bench.

The constitution of the Civil Bill Courts deserves serious consideration; and at all events it appears to be advisable to require that their process should be executed by their own sworn officers, or by persons more trust-worthy and responsible than many of those who are at present employed

Strong representations have been made to the Committee against the mode in which the process of Custodian Writs in the superior Courts is executed, and also respecting mesne process.

Several important suggestions have been made respecting the office of Sub-Sheriff; viz. That each Sub-Sheriff should have a regular office within his own county, where he should attend at certain hours; that this appointment should be subject to the approbation of the last going Judge of Assize; that he should be rendered legally capable of serving more years than one; and, that the execution writs should not be committed to any person, except the Sheriff's Officers.

The administration of justice by the Magistrates in corporate towns, has been stated to be more frequently exceptionable than that exercised by County Magistrates; and the levy of tolls, and the expenditure of the money received, is stated to require examination and correctson. Obstacles are also stated to be opposed to the admission of persons to their freedom although entitled thereto by birth, servitude or marriage. The present remedy, by an application to the Court of King's Bench, is deemed to be tedious and expensive, and it is represented, that justice would be more easily rendered to the individuals claiming admission, by giving double or treble costs in the case of an unjustifiable refusal to admit.

Although upon the same grounds upon which they have confined themselves to the collection of information as to the civil disabilities of the Roman Catholics, the Committee abstain from doing more than to report the evidence they have received on the practical effect of the present state of the Elective Franchise, they feel it necessary to state, that it may be found expedient to adopt some further and more effectual provision againt the creation of fictitious or fraudulent qualifications, under the law as it now exists.

It has been strongly recommended that some provision should be made for the relief of the extreme distress of the power classes in age or infirmity, if not by law (to which great objections have been stated), at least by organising the collection and distribution of charitable contributions.

In addition to the suggestions above stated, various others have also been received respecting the encouragement of emigration—the extension of public works of unquestionable utility, by reasonable facilities afforded by the government—the extension of the fisheries—improvements in the state of the lunatic asylums and houses of industry—the regulation or abolition of Manor Courts—the constitution and powers of Vestries—and respecting many details in the subordinate administration of justice. For these, and other matters, which are in different degrees deserving of attention, the Committee beg to refer to the evidence, where they will be found under the heads in the Index.

The Committee cannot close this report without expressing the pleasure they have received from the concurrent testimony of so many witnesses, who, in speaking of the different measures which have been of late adopted for the state of Ireland, have, in a great or less degree agreed in attributing to them a highly favourable effect.

The establishment of the police and constabulary force—the revision of the magistracy, as far as it has gone—the meeting of the magistrates in Petty Sessions—the administration of justice by the assistant barristers—the change which has taken place of late years in the mode of appointing sheriffs—the public works undertaken by the Executive Government—the alteration in the system of the Distillery Laws, and in the general mode of collecting the Revenue—the remission of all direct taxes—the repeal of the Union Duties—and the increased facility of commercial intercourse, have all contributed, not only to remove grievances, but to improve the situation of the country.

The composition for tithe, under the authority of the Acts passed in the two last Sessions of Parliament, has been hitherto as rapid and as beneficial as could have been expected under the circumstances of the times; and the greatest advantages may reasonably be anticipated from the further progress of this important measure.

The restored tranquillity of the country has already afforded the opportunity of a more extensive introduction of different branches of manufacture, and should it, fortunately, continue uninterrupted, the best hopes may be entertained, that by furnishing employment to the poorer classes, one of the greatest incentives to disturbance may be permanently removed.

THE SCOTSMAN.—JULY. 13.

British Commerce with India.—The following view of the progressive increase of the free trade with India, is drawn from Mr. Cæsar Moreau's interesting and valuable work upon this subject. The figures exhibit the total annual *value* of the exports; the separate articles of merchandise are not enumerated:—

Total value per annum of the Exports by the Free Trade.

1814	L870,177	1819	L1,650,334
1815	1,454,728	1820	2,308,681
1816	1,868,396	1821	2,836,007
1817	2,708,924	1822	2,867,056
1818	3,052,741		

Exports by the East India Company.

1814	L1,732,719	1819	L1,358,326
1815	1,753,302	1820	1,721,114
1816	1,539,130	1821	1,754,652
1817	1,313,493	1822	1,279,021
1818	1,250,964		

The Imports under the respective heads for the same year bear much the same relative proportion. The great advantage which has accrued to the general commerce of the country and to the consumer, by the opening of the trade in 1813, must be obvious from the augmentation in the annual amount and the yearly diminution of price in the articles.

STEAM-ENGINE.—In the year 1792 we chanced to be at the quay below Dumfries for the purpose of seabathing, and we shall never forget the interest with which, on a pleasant summer or rather harvest afternoon, we beheld a large double vessel making her way along the Nith without sails, and by the aid of machinery alone. Upon inquiry it proved that this was only one of "Miller of Dalswinton's numerous maggots," at which the country in general, and the sailors, on this occasion in particular, took the liberty of laughing immoderately. We had indeed heard again and again of Mr. Miller, but had always been taught by the sage and calculating neighbourhood to consider him as an individual but one remove from insanity, who took delight in spending great sums of money, nobody could see with what view, or for what good purpose. Little did we think at the time when the vessel passed us, that we were actually witnessing the introduction of a new æra into the art of navigation, and that we were joining in foolish and popular ridicule, and even contempt of a man whose name will go down to posterity, whilst names at that time more likely to be remembered, will be entirely forgot. From a paper which we have just read with great interest in the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, we find that Patrick Miller, Esq., the son of the late Mr. Miller of Dalswinton in Cumfriesshire, has come forward, and in a distinct and most satisfactory and convincing manner, asserted his father's claims to the application of the steam-engine to the movement of vessels. The small steam engine, used by Mr. Miller as far back as the year 1788, for the purpose of propelling a small boat upon his pleasure lake at Dalswinton, is still preserved by his son, and this will remain to many succeeding generations in all probability an heirloom in the family, and an evidence of that incalculable debt which his country and the human race owe to this eminently enterprising and enlightened individual. We have been led to these observations respecting the double boat of Mr. Miller, which we actually saw launched in the year 1792, from observing the similarity in her construction to those which are now plying with such success betwixt Newport and Dundee, upon which, as well as upon the Dundee and Newhaven passages, we have a very sensible and interesting paper, in the same periodical, from the masterly and authoritative pen of Captain Bessil Hall of the Royal Navy.—*Fife Herald.*

THE STAR.—JULY 13.

PARIS, JULY 9.—A few days back a duel was fought between two Lieutenants of the Body Guards—Messrs. Jassan and Quelen, both parties about forty or forty-five years of age. M. Quelen, who is nephew to the Archbishop of Paris, had memorialed to be allowed to quit the Body Guards, and enter a Regiment of the Line with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, equivalent to that of Lieutenant in the Body Guards. This permission was not only refused him, but he received on the occasion a rather uncivil letter from the Duke d' Havre. M. Quelen, attributing both the refusal and the letter to the ill offices of M. Jassan, challenged him; they fought with swords—M. Jassan had an eye put out, and M. Quelen was wounded in the breast. Another duel, much more fatal in its results, which took place some days before, took its rise from a very frivolous cause.—M. Pothene, who had but just joined the Regiment, was dining at the same table with two of his brother officers, when a dish of peas being brought in he complained of their not being goood. One of the other Officers asserted that they were excellent, and added that if M. Pothene had been accustomed to such hard fare as they had partaken of during twenty years, he would not be so delicate in his taste. This allusion to his want of service led to other words, the result of which was a challenge. They fought with pistols, and, on the first fi[illegible] M. Pothene was shot dead. The slayer on this occasion, is what is called a *vieille moustache* (an old campaigner), and his victim a young and inexperienced man, who had been very recently one of the King's Pages.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH—THIS DAY.

BUCKINGHAM *v.* MURRAY.

Mr. HILL opened the proceedings, and stated that this was an action brought by Mr. Buckingham, the well-known traveller in Palestine, against Mr. Murray, the respectable bookseller, and publisher of the *Quarterly Review*, for a libel which appeared in No. 52 of that work. The libel was contained in an article which professed to be a critical review of *Buckingham's Travels in Palestine*, but it was, he said, a gross attack on the veracity and respectability of the plaintiff. The Learned Counsel then read from p. 380 of the *Quarterly Review*, for March, 1822, the imputed libel.

The defendant pleaded the truth in justification.

Mr. SCARLETT then addressed the Jury, and observed upon the complicated nature of the pleadings, which were numerous. Mr. Buckingham, he said, was well known as having edited a newspaper at Calcutta, and having performed travels in countries hitherto but little known to Europeans, hence this work, *Travels in Palestine*. The defendant in this case, as publisher of this Review, had lent himself to publish, against the plaintiff, that species of personal slander, which was stepping beyond all bounds of fair criticism, making the Review a vehicle of the basest and most slanderous imputations on private character, and such as could only emanate from personal malice under the shelter of an anonymous signature. He (Mr. Scarlett) would say it was a much easier matter for a closetted Reviewer to throw missiles at an author, than to have furnished a work of much greater merit, and which the critic should be found himself incapable of executing. The object of Mr. Buckingham, in undertaking these Travels, he should state, was to facilitate the overland conveyance between this country and India, through the Isthmus of Suez, this being an object of great commercial importance to various merchants, both in England and Bombay. Here the Learned Counsel went through an historical sketch of Mr. Buckingham's journey and return to Bombay from Aleppo and afterwards to Calcutta.——The notes and observations of Mr. Buckingham, of these Travels, as recommended by the Bishop of Calcutta, for publication, were offered to Mr. Murray for publication, and he had actually agreed to become the publisher, but, for some reasons, Mr. Buckingham withdrew his MSS. and published the work on his own account; after which followed this libellous attack. It has been stated, said Mr. SCARLETT, that for the sake of a bribe of 5*l.* or 10*l.* the most paltry novel would be puffed off by these Reviewers, whilst the most useful work of science or literature, might be made the subject of most malignant slander or misrepresentation. The charge and imputation cast upon Mr. Buckingham, by this Reviewer, was pretending to pity his ignorance, for omitting to notice certain historical facts relative to the ancient city of Ukhase, or Unchase, which Mr. Buckingham's work would be found not to have omitted as charged; yet these were the misrepresentations this Reviewer had recourse to, in order to destroy the character of this work. Similar remarks were made in respect to other places, It is also asserted in the *Review*, that Mr. Buckingham's plates are pilfered from former travellers. Mr. B. complained that this critic had looked no further than the Index of his book, pretending to have not only reviewed, but visited those very countries himself, which he, moreover denies that Mr. Buckingham ever visited. The libel further charged Mr. Buckingham with ingratitude to his employer. a Mr. Banks, who had paid his (Mr, Buckingham's) expenses during a certain portion of these travels. He (Mr. Scarlett) would affirm, that no reviewer had a right (and no Gentleman of honour or respectability could be capable of such an abuse of literary privilege) to introduce hearsay slander upon the private character of the author, whose work the anonymous critic reviews. Newspaper slanders, he said, were read, and lasted for a day, but *Reviews* were handed down to posterity. In this case, he (Mr. SCARLETT) demanded heavy damages, for the sake of fair and impartial criticism; for the sake of private character; and for the sake of that property the public had in works of merit, the character of which were not to be blasted by anonymous slanders.

John Patterson examined by Mr. BROUGHAM.—Witness proved that he purchased the *Quarterly Review*, No. 52, containing the alleged libels, at the defendant, Mr. Murray's

shop, in Albemarle-street, on the 31st December, 1823.

Here the book was handed to Mr. Abbott, the Clerk, who commenced reading the passages, when

Mr. PARK rose on behalf of the defendant, and took an objection to the plaintiff's declaration which charged certain unqualified expressions used in the libel, as being too indefinite.

The Counsel on both sides now conferred together, at length Mr. Abbott again proceeded to read the different passages, and after he had gone through several,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, he was instructed by his client to state his regret at what had occurred, and would submit to a verdict against him.

The Counsel on the other side, acquiesced to the above suggestion, and the Jury instantly found a verdict for the plaintiff---Damages £50.

THE SAME v. BANKS.

In this cause, upon the application of Mr. BROUGHAM, it was ordered to stand over till to-morrow, when all parties were ordered to be in attendance early.

THE SCOTSMAN,—JUNE 15.

REPRESENTATION OF EDINBURGH.---On Friday last the good folks of the Town Council were not a little astonished at having letters put into their hands from Sir John Marjoribanks, offering his services to represent the town in the next Parliament. The sitting member's friends, however, were on the *qui vive*; and within one hour after the letters were delivered, Mr. Dundas of Arniston waited on the Council, to inform them that his Relative had no mind to be superseded by Sir John or any other person. Sir John founds his claims on the support he gave the Dock and Improvement bills, and on the opposition he gave to the New Water Company's bill, in favour of which the Magistrates petitioned! This looks like one of Sir John's "inadvertencies." We cannot take upon us to say whence this political schism betwixt friends of long standing has arisen, or how it is to terminate. Were we in the Council, and obliged to make a choice between two candidates whose merits run so nicely parallel, we should feel infinitely puzzled how to decide. 'Tis a pity but the town's political charter would carry double, and then the *bar nobile fratrum* might sit cheek by jowl behind the minister on that bench where jobs and sinecures fall thickest.---Two such chosen specimens would serve admirably to typify the intellect of the great intellectual city. The bailies, deacons, and councillors, who have the frailty of loving a joke very much, have made themselves extremely merry, we hear, over Sir JOHN'S letter. Let the Lord Register, however, look about him. This bold attack has spread an idea that he is somehow loosened in his seat, and if rumour says true, there are folks speculating on his downfall. The names of a certain young Scots law officer, and a certain old bailie, are already passing current for more than they were worth a week ago. Some old men see visions about Mr. Abercromby, and some young men dream about Mr. Brougham. These rumours, no doubt, are very idle, but one thing is plain, that they bode no good to the sitting member.

A change for the better is now understood to be certain in the representation of East Lothian. Lord John Hay, brother of the Marquis of Tweedale, will walk over the course.

THE STAR,---JULY 20.

LORD COCHRANE---THE PERANGA.

RYDE, ISLE OF WIGHT, JULY 18.

I have just returned from a visit on board Lord Cochrane's fine frigate the Peranga, which is now lying off Spithead. Since her arrival, she has been the object of general attention, and her decks have been daily and hourly crowded with visitors. This attraction has certainly been created more by her distinguished Commander, than by any striking curiosity about the ship itself. She is a frigate of the largest size, her guns, rigging, stores &c. are arranged precisely in the same manner as in our English ships of war. Everything on board, however, is at present in great disorder and disrepair, and she more resembles one of our vessels put into harbour to refit in war time, than the neat and trim appearance which an English man of war presents in time of peace. Her crew, of which not more than a third are at present on board, consists of young men from the age of seventeen to twenty-one. They are a fine set of men, looking most truly as though "their home was on the deep." They are all of Lord Cochrane's own selection, who uniformly evinces a desire to take boys in preference to experienced seamen on board his ship, and seems to wish, as it were, himself to have the training of them. The most remarkable difference that struck me to exist beween this Brazilian frigate and one in our service is, that she had no marines on board. In the place of them, at the head of the gangway, on each side of the vessel, and in different parts of the deck, are stationed young Portuguese sailors of very dark colour, dressed in a white summer dress, and each armed with a cutlas. Though less formidable than our marines, the appearance of these lads is striking and warlike. The only other difference worthy of notice is, that the Lieutenants in the Brazilian service wear two epaulettes, and the uniform of the Midshipmen is somewhat more ornamental than those in our's. The whole crew speak with a respect bordering on enthusiasm of their Admiral, Lord Cochrane, of their admiration of his talents, and confidence in his valour.

I have been anxious to escertain the object of the arrival of the Peranga at this moment on our shores, and the result of my inquiries is, that this visit is certainly not an accidental one. A pretext was assigned that she put in to refit, but this is quite unsatisfactory and unfounded, from an assurance I received on board, that Lord Cochrane left his own ship the Don Pedro, a 74, at Maranham, and drafted the greater portion of her crew into the Peranga, for the purpose of coming to England. As to any repairs that were necessary for the Peranga, I was further assured that they could as easily have been done at Maranham as at Portsmouth. Indeed, it was frankly declared on board, that it was the Admiral's business that brought them to England, but whether that business be of a private or public nature, they either did not know, or were naturally unwilling to disclose. If a person might be permitted to conjecture on such a subject, I should say that mixed motives of a public and private nature induced Lord Cochrane to the present visit to his native country.---The residence of Lady Cochrane in England will satisfactorily account for his Lordship's visit on private grounds, and the close intercourse that has subsisted between Lord Cochrane and our vessels abroad, will in some degree lead one to believe that in his inducements to revisit England, political considerations have had no small share. Indeed, I am enabled to state, from a source on which reliance may be placed, that the Commissioners sent out from this country to South America, have interchanged frequent civilities, such as dinner parties, fetes, &c. with Lord Cochrane, and that they have made acknowledgments in their communications to England, that they were greatly aided, and that the fulfilment of the objects of their commission, were in many instances materially facilitated by the advice and assistance of Lord Cochrane.

The following, related by Professor Brukland is given in a paper on the habits of animals, by Mr. Broderip, in the "Zoological Journal," No. 5 :---"Having occasion to suspect that hedgehogs occasionally lived on snakes, the Professor procured a common snake (*caluber natrid*), and also a hedgehog, who had lived in an undomesticated state some time in the Botanic Garden Oxford, where it was not likely to have seen snakes, and put the animals together in a box. The hedgehog was rolled up at their first meeting, and the snake was in continual motion creeping round the box as if in order to make its escape. Whether or not it recognised its enemy was not apparent---it did not dart from the hedgehog, but kept creeping gently round the box. The hedghog remained rolled up and did not appear to see the snake. The Professor then laid the hedgehog on the body of the snake, with that part of the ball where the head and tail meet downwards, and touching it. The snake proceeded to crawl, the hedgehog started, opened lightly, and seeing what was under it, gave the snake a hard bite, and instantly rolled itself up again. It soon opened a second time, repeated the bite, then closed as if for defence. Opened carefully a third time and then inflicted a third bite, by which the back of the snake was broken. This done the hedgehog stood by the snake's side, and passed the whole body of the snake successively through its jaws, cracking it and breaking the bones at intervals of half an inch or more, by which operation the snake was rendered entirely motionless. The hedgehog then placed itself at the tip of the snake's tail, and began to eat upwards, as one would eat a radish, without intermission, but slowly, till half the snake was devoured, when the hedgehog ceased from mere repletion. During the following night, the anterior half of the snake was completely eaten up.

Napolean, by the author of *Waverley*, is *certainly* said to be forthcoming. Many, however, consider it as only a work of the same class with the *Seige of Ptolemais*, by the very reverend divine of St. Ronan's. There is no joke as to the Napoleon. In four volumes, the master-hand will, we hear, really condense and illuminate the materials of an unrivalled career. There will be a preliminary volume, bringing down the history of the Revolution until the day when Napolean first appeared upon the theatre of blood and ambition. Strange but true, that as yet we should have no intelligible *sketch* of that eventful period!---*Edinburgh Observer*.

A Clerical Gentleman, the Vicar of S——, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, who was remarkable for the obliquity of his optics, was once examining a class of children in the National School of his own town, when, to make one of his catechumens distinguish between the *soft* and *hard* sounds of the letter c he asked, "What do I do when I look at you?"—The simple child replied—"Why, please, Sir *you squint*."

THE STAR,—JULY 22.

SALISBURY, JULY 20.

CALLEY, ESQ. v. CANNON (THE BOXER).

Mr. Serjeant PELL stated the case for the plaintiff—a Gentleman well known in this county, owner of Burderop Park and wood. The defendant was stated in the instructions given to him (Mr. Serjeant Pell) to be "a dissolute person," and not qualified to pursue or kill game. The Jury would understand that there was a count in the action framed on the Statute of the 4th and 5th of William and Mary, which forbids "apprentices and other dissolute persons from following the idle pursuits of hunting and fishing, instead of some us[illegible]employment" more suitable to their stations. By this Act, if the defendant were found guilty, he had to pay all the costs, no matter how small the verdict may be. The trespass complained of was committed on the property of the plaintiff. The Jury would no doubt desire to know who this "dissolute person" was that was brought before them in this action by Mr. Calley. Mr. Cannon was no other than that far famed individual who went by the name of "the Great Cannon of Windsor," or "the Windsor Cannon"—(*A laugh*), a man of great notority, and now said to be "the Champion of England,"—he was a man of the fancy and a professed prize-fighter, and had yesterday to support his claim to the championship against Ward—(*A laugh*). Not being himself of the fancy, he could not meet this defendant, and he wished, therefore, to get rid of him as soon as possible.—There were only two to be established—first, that the trespass complained of was committed in Mr. Calley's wood by this "dissolute person," who left the honest employment of coal-heaver in Windsor to hunt and shoot, and, who, with others, grievously molested the plaintiff. Mr. Calley let Burderop Park to a Mr. Hayne, a Gentleman of some celebrity who brought the defendant down. The wood was not let. When Mr. Calley forbade the defendant from repeating his visits to the wood the latter said "D—n him, but he would as often as he liked, and did not care for any man."

John Jerram sworn, said—I was under-gamekeeper last October to Mr. Hayne, at Burderop Park. On the 4th of November last I saw Cannon shooting pheasants in the great copse; he killed two in that day; he had two setters with him; he was with Tom Belcher—(*A laugh*)—and the groom and dogmen. I saw him there a score times. On the 6th of November I was discharged by Mr. Hayne. Cannon came to me on the road and offered me 10*l*. first, and afterwards 20*l*. for keeping silence about shooting the pheasants. I refused the money. He told me he was preparing to fight Josh Hudson, and if he beat him he would get 700*l*. and would not mind a few thumps for that—(*A laugh*.) He told me that Mr. Calley forbid him from shooting on his land but "he would shoot; d—n him if he would not, notwithstanding Mr. Calley or any other man in England." After this I saw him shooting on Mr. Calley's land.

Cross-examined—Mr. Hayne was tenant to Mr. Calley, in the Burderop house and manor. Cannon lived at Mr. Hayne's, and went with his servants. That wood belongs to Mr. Calley. I have heard Mr. Calley say that his estates were in the hands of his creditors. Cannon offered me 10*l*. and then 20*l*. for not giving information before the Magistrates of the shooting of those pheasants. He said "I understand you have informed against me for shooting game?" I said, "I have;" then he went out of the house, and he called me aside, and offered me 10*l*. not to say a word about it. I refused; he then offered me 20*l*. which I refused also.

Re-examined—The wood is cut every year, and the profits go to Mr. Calley. I know that, because they are his men who cut it. Mr. Calley now employs me to look after the wood.

Mr. Mullings, attorney to Mr. Calley, proved that the profits of the wood went to Mr. Calley, and not to his creditors.

Mr. MANNING stated the defendant's case,—The Jury heard from his Learned Friend that the plaintiff was a Gentleman of property, but they also heard from the witness that he was in some difficulties, and let his house and manor of Burderop Park to Mr. Hayne, This (latter) Gentleman had a right to employ such persons as he pleases to make the property available. He was justified in employing Cannon, or any others to kill game for him on this manor. Mr. Calley had parted with his property to pay his creditors, and he had no more interest in the pheasants than any of the Jury. It was material to notice that this action was brought under the 4th and 5th of William and Mary.

Mr. Justice GASELEE—The count under that Statute must be left out, for there is no proof that he was a "dissolute person," nor did it appear what he was.

Mr. Serjeant PELL—He told the witness that he was to get 700*l*. for fighting Josh Hudson.

Mr. Justice GASELEE—That is no proof; the count under the Statute is out of the question.

Mr. MANNING continued.—This witness was in the employment of Mr. Hayne, and being discharged by him, he turned round, and went to the plaintiff to enable him to bring this action. But he was not only a witness for this action for trespass, but it also appeared from his own admission, that he was an informer, to recover penalties before a Magistrate for the same offence. The object of the counts under the Statute William and Mary, was to subject the defendant to all the costs, though the Jury might not give more than one farthing damages. Though that Statute was ruled by his Lordship not to apply here, yet the Jury could see by it what was the feeling of the plaintiff. But Mr. Calley could not maintain this action, and if he got damages, it would be a breach of trust in him, unless he accounted with his creditors.

Mr Justice GASELEE—Do not mind that, Mr. Manning, leave it to the Court of Chancery.

Mr. MANNING—Yes; the creditors might file a bill in Chancery, for at the time of trespass Mr. Calley was not in possession of the wood. He hoped that on this unsupported testimony of a discarded servant the Jury would not give a verdict against his client.

The Learned Judge explained the Statute of William and Mary, which prohibited apprentices and dissolute persons from following those sports which were not suitable to their station, to the neglect of their proper employments. On verdict under that Statute the defendant should pay all the costs on both sides, how trifling soever the damages might be. But the Jury had nothing to do with that Statute, as the counts laid under it were not supported. The question for the Jury to consider for the other counts was whether Mr. Calley was in possession of the wood at the time of these trespasses; or whether Mr. Hayne had a right by himself and friends, or servants, to hunt or shoot in it? It would, indeed, have been worth while, for this purpose, to see the conveyance from Mr. Calley to Mr. Hayne; for it was possible that a Gentleman letting a place, might permit the person taking it only, and not any others, to shoot or sport. If Mr. Calley had not possession of the wood at the time, the action could not be maintained.

The Jury immediately found a verdict for the plaintiff, with One Shilling damages.

Mr. Serjeant Pell applied to his Lordship to certify that this was an action in which he tiff ought to have his costs.

Mr. Justice Gaselee said he would, but another action of the same nature as he believe Brown v. Cannon. He would not certify in both and he suggested to the Learned Counsel to let verdict be taken in that also, as perhaps the eviden was the time.

Mr. Manning consented to a verdict of one shillin damages in the second action, understanding th his Lordship would certify only for the first.

Maria Green was indicted for the murder her new-born male child, on the 2d of March la at Calne, in this county.

The Jury found her *Not Guilty* of the mur but *Guilty* of concealing the birth.—She duced to six months' imprisonment.

James Strange was indicted for a rape on bara Crips, in the parish of Malmesbury, o 28th of April last.

The proofs were not so full as the technic of the law on this subject require, and the Ju therefore, after a consultation for nearly an ho acquitted the prisoner.

The Works of Horatio Walpole, Earl of O ford. Vol. IX. pp. 285, 4to. London, Knight.

(From the Literary Gazette, June 18.25)

A volume of Horace Walpole's will alway be acceptable to the public; especially a vo lume accompanied by such excellent annot tions as those which attend the present. The we do not hesitate to ascribe to the pen of M Croker; and they do credit alike to his gener knowledge, research in this particular instanc and impartiality.

The chief portion of the correspondence addressed to Lord Hertford, while British Am bassador in Paris, was David Hume as his S cretary; and it throws much light upon home politics and party struggles of that gry period. But politics and party are not ther for the Literary Gazette to dwell upon; and shall content ourselves with citing only one the letters as an example of the whole:— ding, however, a few shorter selections,, eit as connected with wit, anecdote, or literat The letter is the seventh in the collection; is as follows:

"*Arlington-street, Dec. 29th 1763*

"You are sensible, my dear Lord, that amusement from my letters must depend u times and seasons. We are a very absurd na (though the French are so good at present a think us a very wise one, only because th hemselves, are now a very weak one :) but t that absurdity depends upon the Almanac. P terity, who will know nothing of our interv will conclude that this age was a succession events. I could tell them that we know well when an event, as when Easter, will h pen. Do but recollect these last ten ye The beginning of October, one is certain every body will be at Newmarket, and Duke of Cumberland will lose, and Shafto two or three thousand pounds. After th while people are preparing to come to town the winter, the ministry is suddenly chang and all the world comes to learn how it happ ed, a fortnight sooner than they intended; fully persuaded that the new arrangement c not last a month. The Parliment opens: ev body is bribed; and the new establishmen perceived to be composed of adamant. Nov ber passes, with two or three self-murders, a new play. Christmas arrives; every bo goes out of town; and a riot happens in one the theatres. The Parliament meets aga taxes are warmly opposed; and some citiz makes his fortune by a subscription. The C position languishes; balls and assemblies beg some master and miss begin to get together, talked of, and give occasion to forty m matches being invented; an unexpected deb starts up at the end of the session, that ma more noise than any thing that was designed make a noise, and subsides again in a n Peerage or two. Ranelagh opens and Va hall; one produces scandal, and t'other a dr ken quarrel. People separate, some to T bridge, and some to all the horse-races in E land; and so the year comes again to Octob I dare to prophesy, that if you keep this let you will find that my future correspondc will be but an illustration of this text; at le t is an excuse for my having very little to you at present, and was the reason of my writing to you last week.

"Before the Parliament adjourned, th was nothing but a trifling debate in an emp house, occasioned by a motion from the min try, to order another physician and surgeon attend Wilkes: It was carried about 70 to and was only memorable by producing M Charles Townshend, who, having sat sile through the question of privilege, found hi self interested in the defence of Dr. Brocklesb Charles ridiculed Lord North extremely, an had warm words with George Grenville. I not look upon this as productive of conseque tial speaking for the opposition; on the contra I should expect him sooner in place, if th ministry could be fools enough to restore weigh to him, and could be ignorant that he can neve hurt them so much as by being with them Wilkes refused to see Heberden and Hawkins whom the House commissioned to visit him and to laugh at us more, sent for two Scotch men, Duncan and Middleton. Well! but since that, he is gone off himself: however, as I did in D'Eon's case, I can now only ask news o him from you, not tell you any; for you got him. I do not believe you will invi and make so much of him, as the Du Bedford did. Both sides pretend joy at being gone; and for once I can believe bo

(Continued in the Additional Supplem

…o. not paying Lord Clive the three hundred thousand pounds, which the Ministry had promised him in lieu of his nabobical annuity. Just after the bargain was made, his old rustic of a father was at the King's levee; the King asked where his son was; he replied, 'Sire, he is coming to town, and then your Majesty will have another vote.' If you like these frauknesses, I can tell you another. The Chancellor is chosen a Governor of St. Bartholomew's hospital: a smart Gentleman, who was sent with the staff, carried it in the evening, when the Chancellor happened to be drunk. 'Well, Mr. Bartlemy,' said his Lordship, snuffling 'what have you to say?' The man, who had prepared a formal haraugue, was transported to have so fair opportunity given him of uttering it, and with much dapper gesticulation, congratulated his lordship on his health, and the nation, on enjoying such great abilities. The Chancellor stopped him short, crying, 'By God, it is a lie: I have neither health nor abilities; my bad health has destroyed my abilities.' The late Chancellor is much better.

"The last time the King was at Drury-lane, the play given out for next night was '*All in the wrong*:' the galleries clapped, and then cried out 'Let *us* be all in the right! Wilkes and Liberty!' When the King comes to a theatre, or goes out, or goes to the House, there is not a single applause; to the Queen there is a little: in short, *Louis la bien-aimé* is not French at present for King George.

"The town, you may be sure, is very empty; the greatest party is at Woburn, whither the Compt de Guerchy and the Duc de Pecquigny are going. We have been three days at Strawberry, and had George Selwyn, Williams, and Lord Ashburnham; but the weather was intolerably bad. We have scarce had a moment's drought since you went, no more than for so many months before. The towns and the roads are beyond measure dirty, and every thing else under water. I was not well neither, nor am yet, with pains in my stomach: however, if I ever used one, I could afford to pay a physician. T'other day, coming from my Lady Townshend's, it came into my head to stop at one of the lottery offices, to inquire after a single ticket I had, expecting to find it a blank, but it was five hundred pounds—thank you! I know you wish me joy. It will buy twenty pretty things when I come to Paris.

"I read, last night, your new French play, Le Comte de Warwic, which we hear has succeeded much. I must say, it does but confirm the cheap idea I have of you French: not to mention the preposterous perversion of history in so known a story, the Queen's ridiculous preference of old Warwick to a young King; the omission of the only thing she ever said or did in her whole life worth recording, which was thinking herself too low for his wife, and too high for his mistress; the romantic honour bestowed on two such savages as Edward and Warwick: besides these, and forty such glaring absurdities, there is but one scene that has any merit, that between Edward and Warwick in the third act. Indeed, I don't honour the modern French: it is making your son but a slender compliment, with his knowledge, for them to say it is extraordinary. The best proof I think they give of their taste, is liking you all three. I rejoice that your little boy is recovered. Your brother has been at Park-place this week, and stays a week longer; his hill is too high to be drowned.

"Thank you for your kindness to Mr. Selwyn; if he had too much impatience, I am sure it proceeded only from his great esteem for you.

"I will endeavour to learn what you desire; and will answer, in another letter, that and some other passages in your last. Dr. Hunter is very good, and calls on me sometimes. You may guess whether we talk you over or not. Adieu! "Your's, ever, H. WALPOLE."

The two following anecdotes are among the curious matters of that description which are scattered over the volume:

"Lord Gower had been reputed the head of the Jacobites. Sir C. H. Williams sneeringly calls him '*Hanoverian Gower*;' and when he accepted office from the House of Brunswick, all the Jacobites in England were mortified and enraged. Dr. Johnson, a steady Tory, was, when compiling his dictionary, with difficulty persuaded not to add to his explanation of the word *deserter*—'sometimes it is called a *Go'er*.'

"The Duke of Cumberland is quite recovered, after an incision of many inches in his knee. Ranby* did not dare to propose that a hero should be tied, but was frightened out of his senses when the hero would hold the candle

* An eminent Surgeon.

"Before I have done with Charles Townshead, I must tell you one of his admirable *bons mots*. Miss Draycote, the great fortune, is grown very fat: he says her *tonnage* is become equal to her *poundage*.

"Lord Bath owed Lady Bel Finch *half a crown*; he sent it next day, with a wish that he could give her *a crown*. She replied, that though he could not give her *a crown*, he could give her *a coronet*, and she was very ready to accept it.

"I will tell you but one more folly, and hasten to my signature. Lady Beaulieu was complaining of being waked by a noise in the night: my Lord replied, 'Oh, for my part, there is no disturbing me; if they don't wake me before I go to sleep, there is no waking me afterwards.'"

A sketch of the House of Commons on one of the intemperate debates which shook it in those days of contest for office, is happily drawn.

"You would have almost laughed to see the spectres produced by both sides; one would have thought that they had sent a search-warrant for Members of Parliament into every hospital. Votes were brought down in flannels and blankets, till the floor of the House look'd like the pool of Bethesda. 'Tis wonderful that half of us are not dead---I should not say *us*; Herculean *I* have not suffered the least, except that from being a Hercules of ten grains, I don't believe I now weigh above eight. I felt from nothing so much as the noise, which made me as drunk as an owl---you may imagine the clamours of two parties so nearly matched, and so impatient to come to a decision.

"The Duchess of Richmond has got a fever with the attendance of Tuesday---but on Friday we were forced to be unpolite. The Amazons came down in such squadrons, that we were forced to be denied. However, eight or nine of the patriotesses dined in one of the Speaker's rooms, and stayed there till twelve---nay, worse, while their dear country was at stake, I am afraid they were playing at loo!"

The remaining five passages which we have marked for our readers, relate to different matters: the two latter, to the writer's correspondence with Mr. H. Zouch, on the subject of his Noble Authors: and we have gone so far into other reviews this week, that we are compelled to give them without comment or connexion:

"We had, last Monday, the prettiest ball that ever was seen at Mrs. Ann Pitt's,* in the compass of a silver penny. There were one hundred and four persons, of which number fifty-five supped. The supper room was disposed with tables and benches back to back in the manner of an ale-house. The idea sounds ill, but the Fairies had so improved upon it, had so *be-garlanded*, so *sweetmeated*, and so *desserted* it, that it looked like a vision. I told her she could only have fed and stowed so much company by a miracle, and that, when we were gone, she would take up twelve basketsful of people. The Duchess of Bedford asked me before Madam de Guerchy, if I would not give them a ball at Strawberry? Not for the universe!---What! turn a ball, and dust, and dirt, and a million of candles into my charming new gallery! I said, I could not flatter myself that people would give themselves the trouble of going eleven miles for a *ball*---though I believe they would go fifty)---'Well, then,' says she, 'it shall be a *dinner*.'—'With all my heart, I have no objection; but no *ball* shall set its foot within my doors.'

"Last Thursday, the Duchess of Queensberry gave a ball, opened it herself with a minuet, and danced two country dances; as she had enjoined every body to be with her by six, to sup at twelve, and go away directly. Of the Campbell sisters, all were left out but Lady Strafford. Lady Rockingham and Lady Soudes, who having had colds, deferred sending answers, received notice that their places were filled up, and that they must not come; but were pardoned on submission. A card was sent to invite Lord and Lady Cardigan, and Lord *Beaulieu*, instead of Lord Montagu. This, her Grace protested, was by accident. Lady Cardigan was very angry, and yet went. Except these flights, the only extraordinary thing the Duchess did, was to do nothing extraordinary, for I do not call it very mad that some pique happening between her and the Duchess of Bedford, the latter had this distich sent to her,

"Come with a whistle, and come with a call.
Come with a good will, or come not at all,

"I do not know whether what I am going

* Sister of the Great Lord Chatham, whom she resembled in some qualities of her mind. Mr. Walpole, when some foreigner who could not see Mr. Pitt himself, had asked him if he was like his sister, answered, in his usual happy style of giving a portrait at a touch, 'Ils se ressemblent comme deux gouttes de *feu*!' She was Privy Purse to the Princess Dowager."

…cny's, wr… me your letter. He s… man, and you may be sure, for your sake, and Madame de Mirepoix's, no civilities in my power shall be wanting. I have not yet seen Schouvaloff, about whom one has more curiosity---it is an opportunity of gratifying that passion which one can so seldom do in personages of his historic nature, especially remote foreigners. I wish M. de Caraman had brought the *Siege of Calais*, which he tells me is printed, though your account has a little abated my patience. They tell us the French Comedians are to act at Cal… this summer---is it possible they can be so absurd, or think us so absurd as to go thither, if he would not go further? I remember, at Rheims, they believe that English ladies went to Calais to drink champagne ---is this the suite of that belief? I was mightily pleased with the Duc de Choiseul's answer to the Clairon; but when I hear of the French admiration of Garrick, it takes off something of my wonder at the prodigious adoration of him at home. I never could conceive the marvellous merit of repeating the works of others in one's own language with propriety, however well delivered. Shakespeare is not more admired for writing his plays, than Garrick for acting them. I think him a very good and very various player---but several have pleased me more, though I allow not in so many parts. Quin, in Falstaffe, was as excellent as Garrick in Lear. Old Johnson far more natural in every thing he attempted. Mrs. Porter and your Dumesnil surpassed him in passionate tragedy; Cibber and O'Brien were what Garrick could never reach, coxcombs, and men of fashion. Mrs. Clive is at least as perfect in low comedy---and yet to me, Ranger … part that suited Garrick the best of all he ever performed. He was a poor Lothario, a ridiculous Othello, inferior to Quin in Sir John Brute and Macbeth, and to Cibber in Bayes, and a woeful Lord Hastings and Lord Townley. Indeed, his Bayes was original, but not the true part: Cibber was the burlesque of a great poet, as the part was designed, but Garrick made it a Garretteer. The town did not like him in Hotspur, and yet I don't know whether he did not succeed in it beyond all the rest. Sir Charles Williams and Lord Holland thought so too, and they were no bad judges. I am impatient to see the Clairon, and certainly will, as I have promised, though I have not fixed my day.---

"May I ask where, and in what page of what book, I can find Sir R. Cotton's account of *Rd. II.** being an author? Does not he mean Rd. I.?

"With your curiosity, Sir, and love of information, I am sure you will be glad to hear of a most valuable treasure that I have discovered; it is the collection of State Papers† amassed by the two Lords Conwag, that were Secretaries of State, and their family: vast numbers have been destroyed; yet I came time enough to retrieve vast numbers, many indeed, in a deplorable condition. They were buried under lumber upon the pavement of an unfinished chapel, at Lord Hertford's, in Warwickshire, and during his minority, and the absence of his father, an ignorant steward delivered them over to the oven and kitchen, and yet had not been able to destroy them all. It is a vast work to dry, range, and read them, and to burn the useless, as bills, bonds, and every other kind of piece of paper that ever came into a house, and were all jumbled and matted together. I propose, by degrees, to print the most curious; of which, I think, I have already selected enough to form two little volumes of the size of my Catalogue. Yet I will not give too great expectations about them, because I know how often the public has been disappointed when they came to see in print what in manuscript has appeared to the editor wonderfully choice."

An Account of the Frontier between Ava and the Part of Bengal adjacent to the Karnaphuli River. By FRANCIS HAMILTON, M. D. F. R. S. and F. A. S. Lond. and Edin. Communicated by the Author.

(From the Edinburgh Journal of Science for July 1825.)

The river called Naaf by Europeans, which enters the sea in about 20° 50′ north, for a short

* Mr. Walpole takes no notice of Richard I… an author; but Mr. Park inserts this Pri… writer of ballads. In a letter to Archbi… Sir Robert Cotton requests his grace to proc… a poem by Richard II., which that Prelat… ed out."

† The increased and increasing t… for the materials of history, such a… pers supply, will, we have reason… ed by the approaching appeara… publication of which was co… since as 1758."

…ew several rude … …gion flow many rivers; some in… …ter through Chatigang or Arakan, …ne into the Erawadi; and the high land at the sources of such of these rivers as run through the district of Chatigang was commonly supposed to be the actual boundary. The rude tribes, indeed, which occupy the hilly countries on both sides of the central height, claim independence, and support it, so far as their slender means will admit. On his account, we cannot depend on there being no passages through this country, because the inhabitants will naturally conceal them, as an intercourse by these passages would inevitably lead to their more full subjection to either one or other of their more powerful neighbours.

In a map of the Empire of Ava by Mr. Walker, the rivers flowing through Chatigang are laid down as anastomosing with those which run through Arakan; and this may be the case, although I heard not the most distant hint from the natives of such a circumstance. Indeed none of those with whom I conversed, pretended to know any thing of the sources of the larger rivers, on the banks of which they dwelt, alledging that a fear of the independent tribes hindered them from ever penetrating so far. Such an anastomosis, in a very hilly country, is singular, and renders uncertain the above mentioned idea of the boundary. This would increase the probability of there being passages direct from the sources of the Karnaphuli to Ava, through the country of the Jo; but I am not acquainted with the authority on which Mr. Walker has proceeded: this, however, from the manner in which it is laid down, would seem to be from an actual survey, and is therefore probably correct, so that the height of the land can only be the boundary towards the northern extremity of the district of Chatigang, concerning which I am now about to treat.

The total width of the mountainous region, between the Naaf on the side of Bengal, and Zhæn… Brugiun on the side of Ava, is about 124 miles east … and west; one-half of which probably is watered by … rivers flowing into the Bay of Bengal, and the o… ther by streams running towards the Erawadi. The whole of this space is occupied by rud… tribes alone. As we advance farther north, … the width of these wilds increases by low hills adjacent on the west to the Mugg mountains of Rennell, and which, on the Karnaphuli, extend about twenty miles west from these mountains, which, by the Bengalese, are there called Barkal.

The Bengalese, and the rude inhabitants of these hills, have an utter abhorrence at each other, and their manners, in almost every thing are opposite, the rude tribes having more resemblance to the people of Ava, and even of Europe, than the Hindus have. Even their manner of cultivation is totally different. The natives of Gangetic India, especially, altogether neglect land that is not level; while the rude tribes consider such as nearly useless, and cultivate the hills alone. Notwithstanding their mutual abhorrence, this in some measure prevents encroachment; and the low hills, running north from Islamabad (the abode of Faith) to the Phani, a… llowed to remain in possession of the rude … called Tripura, Jumea, and Chakma. … seem to have no dep… tion … active na… and … the … eart … catt … seen … sub… nom…

T… tere… the … tivat… this … har, … naph… steep… whic… incon… Islam… allo…

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[illegible], when I visited the [illegible] the hereditary chief of the Mu[illegible] tained among these hills a kind of [illegible] although in the parts of his estate, cult[illegible] by Bengalese, he was reduced to the same footing as the other proprietors of land (Zemindars) in Bengal. In the following account, I shall confine myself to a description of the territory within the hills, which forms a part of the frontier, and at its southern end is not above fifteen miles wide from east to west; but it increases much in width farther north, towards the sources of the Chimay and Karnaphuli rivers, where it is probably from thirty to forty miles from east to west. Its length probably is about seventy miles; but of this a considerable portion towards the north, has been occupied by the Kungkis called Lusai, who are quite independent of the Mugg chief.

Some miles within the western boundary of the low hills, a chain of greater height runs northerly (about N. 40° W.) from the Sungkar, and crosses the Karnaphuli, the course of which, from the Mugg mountains of Rennell, to beyond this chain, is about N. E by N. and S. W. by S. with most numerous and great windings. This ridge of hills seems to be about 500 feet in perpendicular height; and, being of a good soil, is well cultivated after the joom fashion. The portion of it south from the Karnaphuli, is called Sita pahar or Sita mura, and that north from thence, is called Ram pahar. and the continuation of the same ridge is probably that called by the Tripuras, Debta mura, or the Deities Head, the southern portion being dedicated to the God Rama and his wife Sita. At its northern end, Sita pahar descends to the Karnaphuli with a shelving rock, called Sitaka ghat (the landing place of Sita), which is highly venerated, and the Hindus, therefore, offer grain, flowers, and eggs, to Sita and Rama, while the Muggs worship Taung-mang, (Mountain-prince). Even the Muhammedans of this province have adopted the superstition, having contrived some fable for almost every place held sacred by the Pagans, thinking probably, that it would be disgraceful for their religion, were they not provided with as many ceremonies and holy places as their neighbours.

Above Sitaka ghat, the Karnaphuli is about 100 yards wide, and of considerable depth. Although the tides flow pretty strong, the water is quite fresh; but even in the dry season, is rather muddy. The concave side of its reaches have low banks, which on the convex low hills come down to the water-edge, as indeed is common in hilly countries and small rivers. The soil seems in general to be good, and rests on a rock consisting of thin horizontal strata of clay and sand slightly indurated. The hills are cultivated for jooms, as much as the nature of the process will admit; and on the levels, there are Mugg-villages (para) surrounded by many plantain-trees and gardens or small plots, in which are reared ginger, betle-leaf, sugarcane, indigo, tobacco, and capsicum. These are their permanent places of abode; but, at their jooms, they have temporary villages called Kumar, which are changed almost every year, and are only occupied by the labourers in the season of cultivation.

Mach para is under the authority of an officer, termed Dewan, who communicates his name to the place; so that the paras undergo frequent [illegible] huts are [illegible] each [illegible], on [illegible] the [illegible] ding [illegible] estic [illegible] ched [illegible] awn [illegible] sion. [illegible] bro- [illegible] very [illegible] l in [illegible] huts, [illegible] n the [illegible] paras [illegible] Ben- [illegible] lance [illegible] many [illegible] ed for [illegible] e oxen [illegible] re pro- [illegible] roid

[illegible] native [illegible] ly called Chakma or Sagma, or, in ridicule, Dubadse, (two-languaged), because they have in general forgotten their original language, which is the same with that of Arakan or Roang, as they call it, and have attained a very imperfect knowledge of the Bengalese, although several of them read and write this dialect. They all, however, retain some words of the Roang language, especially their names; and their priests use both the character and language of Arakan, little different from that of Ava. They all follow the doctrines of the Boudhas, but have engrafted on these many Hindu superstitions, and especially bloody sacrifices offered to the Debtas, or deities of the woods, rivers, and mountains. In spite of the admonitions of their priests, this superstition is very prevalent among the Muggs. The Debtas are supposed to dance and sing in the air; and, by their manner of doing so, to render their will known to certain women, called Diyari. On all occasions, when the Muggs are strongly influenced by hope or fear, such as in sickness and death, they apply to a Diyari, who consults the Debta, and is informed by him what sacrifice will be acceptable. This sacrifice is vowed; and, if the person obtains the object of his wishes, the animal is immolated at the place where the Diyari says that the Debta resides. These Diyaris, by their influence with the Debtas, and by their skill in drugs, are supposed to be also able to render a joom inaccessible to tigers and wild elephants; which, as the natives repose the utmost confidence in this science, is perhaps a sign that these animals are not very destructive. The magical power attributed to their Diyaris by the Muggs, by the silly Bengalese, has been extended to the whole tribe, and towards the Magna, a Mugg is beheld with a mixture of abhorrence and fear from his eating without the observance of cast, and from his supposed power in the black art; so that he is considered nearly as bad as a Christian.

The national religion of the Muggs, is the same with that of Arakan, (Rakhain), that is to say, they follow the sect of Maha Muni among the Bouddhists. The chief priest assumes the same title, Paun-do-gri, with the spiritual guide of the king of Ava. He informed me that they have two orders of priesthood, the Samana, and Moshang; the latter of whom are superior in point of dignity, and by the Bengalese are called Raulims. The priests, like those of Ava, use a yellow dress, and seem very numerous in proportion to their followers; but do not appear to be so much respected by the laity, as the priests of Ava are. Some of the laity assume the yellow dress for a time, and give themselves up to study; but the book which I saw such using, were in the Bengalese character, and except a few words, they understood no other language.

The name Chakma or Sagma, given to this people by the Bengalese, is evidently a corruption from Saksah, the name they give to themselves: while, in the dialect of Ava, or Aree, as they call it, they are termed Sæk. They seem to be the remains of the first colony from Arakan, that occupied Tripura on the conquest of that country from the Muhammedans. Many of them still remain in Arakan or Roang, having probably retired there, when the Moslem power was restored in Tripura, and these are distinguished from the conquered portion by the name Sak-mi, and speak the language of Rakhain alone. The Bengalese they call Koar. The men have adopted the Bengalese dress; but the women retain that of Arakan and Ava: and both entirely resemble in person and features the natives of these cities. Like the other rude tribes in the vicinity, they eat every thing, and have no objection to eat along with individuals of other nations; but they do not intermarry with strangers. Although both their rivers and marshes abound in fish, they have not the art of catching these animals, and employ Bengalese fishermen for the purpose. Their principal men have slaves, but these are chiefly Tripuras; nor is it allowable to hold a Saksah in bondage. Several villagers, however, both of Tripuras and Kungkis, in a state of personal freedom, live in the territory of the Saksah chief, and subject to his authority.

From Sitakaghat to the hills, called the Mugg [illegible] untains by Rennell, the course of the Kar- [illegible] in a direct line, is between thirty and [illegible] les; but I took almost four days to as- [illegible] ength in a good boat, for which there [illegible] nt depth of water, and I reckoned [illegible] ighty miles by the course of the [illegible] two-thirds of the way, I had [illegible] le with me. Above this, the

About ten miles above Sitakaghat, following the course of the river, the Kapty enters, coming from hills at a considerable distance to the southward. Canoes can ascend this rivulet to a village named Kamsey. About the year 1795, a large band of the Bonzhu tribe of Kungkis descended by this rivulet, and committed great devastation on the Bengalese of Runganiya.

About eight miles above the Kapty, the Karnaphuli receives the Rain-ghiaun, coming far from the south-east. About two hours and a half rowing from its mouth, lived a Saksah chief of some note, who had several villages (para) under his authority. Six days journey further up this river brings the traveller to the country of the Kungkis, called Bonzhu or Bonjugies. If Mr. Walker's idea of these rivers be right, the Rain-ghiaun must be the anastomosing branch, which connects the Karnaphuli with the Sunkar and Peercally, which last falls into the Arakan river. The Bonzhu, in this case, will occupy the vicinity of the great peeks called the Blue Mount and Pyramid Hill along the Peercally and Koladyng rivers. At any rate, they have the Saksah and the Longshue or Lusai tribe of their own nation on the west, and the Jo on the east, and extend, near the 93° of east longitude from Greenwich, from about the 22d to the 24th degree of north latitude.

In the course of the next four miles, the Karnaphuli receives from the south-east three small streams, the Duliya cherra, the Tara cherra, and the Kuburiya cherra, which run through a country in general level, and covered with long grass and a few trees. On this account it is less populous than the more hilly parts, being mostly unfit for the joom cultivation.

About twelve miles farther up enters from the northwest a river of little importance, called Manik cherra. A little higher up on the opposite side, is the mouth of Mug-ban, which comes from a marsh of the same name. This and another marsh, (jil) on the Duliya, are said to contain immense quantities of fish, and to be common resorts of large herds of wild elephants.

Above Manik cherra about ten miles, a little above the principal residence of the chief, who, by his people, is called Mang, their pronunciation for what, according to the Alphabetum Barmanum, should be written Man, one of the titles usually assumed by the sons of the king of Ava, and therefore analogous to our word Prince. This residence (Rajarbari) contained not only the house of the Raja, but that of his brother, with all their families, except some Bengalese servants who had huts on the outside of a fence made of bamboo mats, constituting what is called a fort or castle. The whole habitations within were thatched huts, so far as I could see by looking in at the gate; for I did not enter, as the chiefs were absent, and as their women and pigs were alarmed. The former, I was told, might, without offence, be seen by strangers; but their timidity, at the approach of an European visitant, occasioned a general scream, on which I retired. The same cause in general prevented the women of a lower rank of Saksah from approaching me. They seem to be drudges, being darker coloured than the men, who, compared with the Bengalese, are very fair.

From the Chief's residence there is a fine view of both the ridges of mountains by which the territories of the Saksah are in a great measure bounded. They appeared to me farther distant than I could allow by computing the distances travelled. Since I was there, to judge from Mr. Walker's map, the residence of the Chief has been moved farther up the river.

About two miles above the Chief's residence a considerable river enters from the north. By the Bengalese it is called Chingay, Singay, or Chimay, and is no doubt that called Chingree by Rennell. My boatmen said, that canoes can ascend it for six days, which will give a direct course of between thirty and forty miles. One of them, proceeding to a residence of the Chief's, had gone up five days, during which time the canoe was twice unloaded, and carried past water-falls.

The Saksah say, that this river springs from hills near Kundal, so that its total course, in a dirict line, may be about fifty miles, allowing Rennell to have placed its mouth correctly, which, sofar as I can judge, is the case. They gave me the following account of the rivulets that they pass, in proceeding up its channel, so far as canoes can go, 1*st*, Kanda cherra on the left; 2*d*, Kausgurra on the right; 3*d*, Guy cherra on the left; 4*th*, Tamarang on the left; 5*th*, Karik khung, the first on the right; 6*th*, [illegible] miles above Basunta, on each [illegible] there are hills higher than usual in this range, that on the south-east side, from a large black rock is called Hattiya, (the elephant,) and that opposite is called Chela. The scenery here is very romantic. The strata are horizontal, and of a schistose structure. A little above the elephant rock, and beyond the hills on which it stands, there enters from the same side a rivulet, called Sualung, up which canoes can proceed some way, and its banks are occupied by those who cultivate jooms.

About six miles above the elephant rock the river Kazalung enters from the north-west, and is said to spring from the same vicinity with the Chingay. It is said to be a considerable stream, and that boats, drawing twenty-seven inches, can ascend it for a whole day, while canoes can go much further. The banks of this river, at a little distance from the Karnaphuli, and those of its tributary streams, are occupied by the tribe of Kungkis, called Lusai, Lushi, Langga, or Lingta, who extend from thence behind the Trepura territory, and are a terror to both Saksahs and Bengalese. The tide extends up to the mouth of the Kazalung.

About seven miles above the Kazalung we experienced difficulty in passing shoals; and about five miles further on, two small rivulets enter from the south-east, with a narrow point between them. From thence to the ledge of rocks, which closes boat-navigation, is about two miles and a half; and the waterfalls of Barkal are about a mile farther, nearly, I conjecture, in the 23° of north latitude. These waterfalls are probably occasioned by the river passing through the ridge that extends north-north-west from the Blue Mountain, the name of which, if I understood the natives right, is Meindaum among the Saksah, and Munipahar among the Bengalese. This name, however, I suspect is rather applicable, in a general manner, to all the lofty hills in the vicinity, the Blue Mountain rising to between five and six thousand feet perpendicular; but at the Karnaphuli the ridge is not above seven hundred feet.

I shall now trace the course of the Karnaphuli to another great mountain, from the report of a Muhammendan guide, who had been in the country beyond Barkal three times---twice to cut bamboos, and once to kill wild elephants for their teeth. During the four cold months, the former is a common occupation among the Bengalese. They carry small canoes past the waterfalls, and in these embark their provisions. In the distance which the guide went there are three waterfalls. The first, named Utanchetri, is two days journey from Barkal;---the second, named Harinaka duar (Deer-gate,) is one day's journey farther;---the third is at Hattiyaka Mu (Elephant's Mouth,) and is a day and a half's journey above the second. Beyond this the guide went half a day's journey, and from some of the reaches could see the great Muin Mura, which is probably a continuation of the mountains that separate Arakan from Ava. At its bottom the Karnaphuli falls from a high rock, beyond which the Bengalese conoes never attempt to go. This part of the great Muin Mura the guide estimates to be twice the distance from Barkal that the latter is from Sitakaghat. The course of the river winds much; nor does the guide pretend to know its general direction.

In this part of its course the Karnaphuli receives no great branch; but the largest is at Hattiyaka Mu. Between the falls the current is very gentle, and at Hattiyaka Mu the body of water is as considerable as at Barkal. The country is in general level, with some hills however, near Hattiyaka Mu; but during the rainy season a great proportion is inundated, forming jils or temporary lakes. Around these lakes there are immense herds of wild elephants, and the level country is not inhabited, although well fitted for the cultivation of rice; but the west face af the great Muin Mura is occupied by the tribe of Kungkis, named Bonzhu or Bonjugy. Their prince, by the Bengalese, was named Taibiak; but whether this was a title, or a proper name, I did not learn. The Saksahs called this chief Taikoup, and said, that he lived on the bank of a small river called Taishang, but into what great river this falls I was not informed. A branch of the Kazalung has indeed this name; but all that vicinity is occupied by the tribe Lusai. The Saksahs indeed pretend, that the Lusai also are subject to this Prince; but this was denied by the Tripuras, and all the incursions of the Bonjugies of which I heard came from the south-east side of the Karnaphuli, while the Kazalung is towards the north-west; and, so far as I can judge, the former seems to be the boundary between the two tribes.